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Britain Adopts Indian Constitution; First 'Reform' Elections Prepared

Next Step Up to Princes of Native States Whose Consent Is Required

Electorate Tripled

About 10 Per Cent of Entire Population to Have Vote, Including Women

By **Everard C. Cotes**
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 31—India's long-discussed charter of constitutional freedom passed through the last of its stages in the British legislature on the way to the Statute Book yesterday when what is known as the Government of India Bill received third and final reading in the House of Commons at Westminster, after being similarly passed in the House of Lords. The Commons accepted more than 300 amendments made by the Lords.

This charter means freedom for the 350,000,000 people of India to rule themselves. The All-India Federation provided for will come into being when Indian native states representing half of the native population join.

The charter is the outcome of seven and a half years of the most complete and comprehensive investigations attempted anywhere. These investigations began in 1927 with the sending to India of a British Royal Commission of M. P.'s headed by Sir John Simon and representing all the political parties at Westminster. This commission consulted everyone in India and in Britain likely to know anything about the question, and in 1929 issued a unanimous report.

Round Table Conference

The leaders of all the political Indian parties were afterwards brought together in a series of "Round Table" conferences over which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, then British Prime Minister, presided.

These conferences went on at intervals during 1930, 1931 and 1932. They were attended by all the chief British experts on India, also by a number of the political and other leaders from India, including several of the princes.

Among those who journeyed from India to attend was Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, a London-educated Hindu barrister, revered among his own people as the "Mahatma" or "great-souled one." Mr. Gandhi represented the Indian National Congress, the chief organized political body in India opposed to British rule.

Three separate expert British committees presided over respectively by the Marquis of Lothian, Lord Eustace Percy and Mr. John C. Davidson went to India in the meanwhile. In consultation with Lord Willingdon, Viceroy of India, they worked out technical questions connected with the franchise, finance and federation.

Britain's Longest Bill

The whole of the information thus collected was laid by Sir Samuel Hoare, then Secretary of State for India, before a joint select committee presided over by the Marquis of Linlithgow and representing both houses of the British Parliament. This joint committee spent from April, 1933, to October, 1934, elaborating the general scheme which was then embodied in the form of the biggest bill ever introduced into Parliament.

This bill has since been discussed clause by clause in both Houses. Long and acrimonious debates have taken place over it. Mr. Winston Churchill, an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, led strenuous opposition to it on behalf of the Right-Wing Conservatives.

Mr. Clement R. Attlee, one of the members of the Simon Commission, headed the Labor Party in the Commons in objecting to it. The Marquis of Salisbury, an ex-Lord President in Council, represented a small but highly expert section of the House of Lords which was also against it.

Determined Opposition

On the other side were the government forces, strongly backed up by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, then leader of the Conservative Party, who was ably seconded by Sir Samuel Hoare.

The main difference in dispute was whether, as the supporters of the scheme proposed, responsible Government should be introduced simultaneously in both the federal center and in the provinces, or whether, as the opposition preferred, it should be tried out first in the provinces. The view eventually prevailed by very large majorities in both chambers that it could only succeed if adopted as a single entity.

The new Constitution is an immense advance upon anything previously attempted. It establishes what is practically complete democratic self-government in all the provinces. One of these provinces—that of Burma, a country itself as big as

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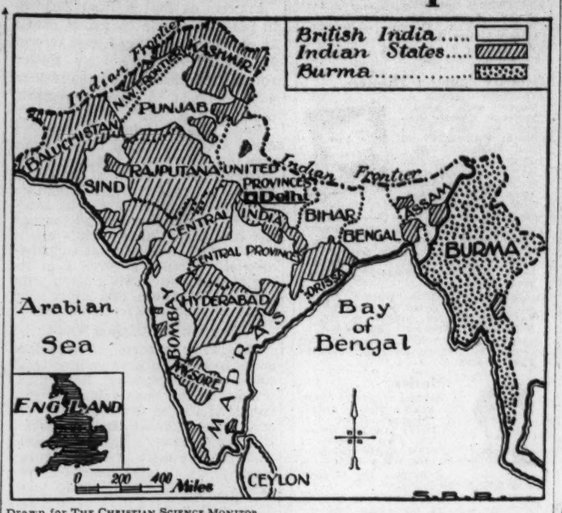

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

India as Reshuffled by Reforms

The 11 Self-Governing British Provinces Are Shown in White, Indian States, Which Are to Join the Federation, and Burma, Which Is Separated Into an Independent Territory, Are Indicated by the Key

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Wednesday, July 31

AAA—Assures Benefits in Case of Adverse Ruling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The AAA today announced that its new four-year wheat acreage control contracts are designed to protect farmers in case the AAA is found unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Farmers will be paid for compliance, in the event of an adverse court decision, up to the time of the decision.

Fifteen per cent wheat acreage reduction in 1936 will be required of those farmers who sign. This compares with 10 per cent in 1935 and 15 per cent in 1934.

Meanwhile, the Department of Justice announced that the number of anti-AAA court suits had jumped from 200 to nearly 600, since the Hoosac Mills case was handed down in Boston. . . . The Government will defend the AAA against the injunction suits of 17 Chicago packers, if a restraining order is granted. . . . New York City reported seven injunctions against processing tax collections, involving cotton, tobacco, and wheat taxes.

Provo, Utah: Secretary Wallace assured farmers that they need not fear loss of their AAA benefits for compliance, however many injunctions the courts might grant against collection of the processing taxes, the Associated Press reports.

League—Efforts for Peace Under Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Baron Aloisi, Italian delegate on the League Council, today informed the Council that Italy would at present discuss nothing but the question of continuing Italo-Ethiopian arbitration.

Delegates Litvinoff, Eden and Laval assented; agreeing, however, that this limit on the discussions in no way binds League action in the future.

The first session lasted less than an hour. Between then and the second public meeting at 5 p. m. tomorrow, the British and French delegates are commissioned to negotiate with representatives of Italy and Ethiopia on the procedure for continuing the suspended arbitration process.

Rome: Two royal decrees to expedite preparations in East Africa were today announced. The purchase abroad of copper, other minerals, coal and coke—materials needed for the war machine—is to become a government monopoly beginning tomorrow. All private shipping concerns subsidized by the Government are to furnish it with such ships as are needed, being permitted to use older ships on regular routes.

Addis Abeba: Certain merchants refused to do business until the export of silver is allowed and the low-pegged value of the currency is raised. Meanwhile, the Associated Press reports, the new American chargé d'Affaires took up his post. He is Cornelius van Engert, American foreign-service specialist in near-eastern affairs.

Backstage parleys at Geneva: Page 1.

Reich—More Organizations Banned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Latest moves in the drive against anti-National Socialist organizations:

The Steel Helmet war veteran organization in Saxony was dissolved by the Saxon Interior Minister. "Transgressions against state and people" was the announced explanation.

All confessional youth organizations in the Saar with sport, political and military aims were disbanded by Governor Joseph Bürckel. Other such groups with purely religious aims may continue as such.

India—Constitutional Reform Passed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The long-awaited and bitterly contested bill for Indian constitutional reform was finally passed yesterday by the British House of Commons. It provides for the formation of an All-India Federation of 11 self-governing British provinces and as many native Indian states as care to join.

Extent and significance of reforms: Page 1.

Financial—Morgan and Baldwin Talk in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—J. P. Morgan, the American banker, yesterday talked with Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, and was today engaged in conferences with other high British officials and financial leaders. Further conversations are anticipated at a house party during Mr. Morgan's usual holiday in Scotland.

Two issues have been mentioned as possible subjects of the talks. Mr. Morgan is thought to have been approached by Ethiopia with regard to a loan. He is also intimately concerned with the stabilizing of world currencies.

LaGuardia—Changes Attitude on Masseur License

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Mayor LaGuardia yesterday reversed in part his stand against permitting a masseur's license to a German, Paul Kress. On learning that Mr. Kress is in process of being naturalized as an American citizen, the Mayor said, "That changed the situation." His statement was interpreted as an indication that the Mayor might grant Mr. Kress his license when he becomes a citizen.

Washington: The German Government yesterday filed its anticipated formal protest with the State Department over indignities to the National Socialist Party swastica flag, aboard the steamship Bremen in New York last week. The department withheld comment, pending translation of the note.

Netherlands Crisis—Colijn Re-Forms Cabinet

THE HAGUE, Netherlands (AP)—The continuation of the former Government's policy was expected today as the announcement of Premier Hendrik Colijn's new Cabinet showed little change from the former setups. That means devaluation of the guilder will be opposed.

Banditry—Anti-Japanese Wreck Manchurian Train

TOKYO (AP)—Japanese and Manchoukuan soldiers and police were reported hotly pursuing Manchoukuan bandits who derailed the

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Arrest Made As G-Men Foil Extortion Plot

Widespread Federal Move to End Evil Shown in Salem Activity

Boston Today—*also sees*—Massachusetts House pass the unemployment insurance bill, Senate reverse itself on the surtax measure, South Boston housing situation unchanged, Labor disgruntled over school age bill defeat, Labor scoff at industrial migration threats.

***Extortion*—G-Men Foil Attempt on Salem Man**

The "G-men" move with fabulous secrecy. Boston had vivid proof of this when it learned today that Federal Department of Justice men had foiled a plot to extort money from Walter E. Poor, wealthy Salem resident. The extortioner threatened injury to one of his two sons unless money was forthcoming.

Joseph K. Gallo, youthful Salem high school athlete, was arrested today charged with sending the two extortion letters through the mail. Thus the specific case is well on its way to final solution through adroit detection and swift apprehension, following a two-week undercover period of surveillance and wire tapping.

But the social implications of the case are still present, very much so to United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford, who issued the following statement:

"One of the worst evils in connection with these extortion attempts on the part of adult persons is the growing tendency by the youth of America to follow the example of experienced extortionists in attempts to obtain small sums of money on the threat of exposing some incident in the life of the victim."

Mr. Ford said he woud prosecute the case himself, largely because the Government has had so many such in the last two years.

* * *

Boston, with its eyes focused on its local extortion case, heard detonations of extortion on a bigger grimmer scale in New York. But in these cases as well as that in Boston the public seemed to have been well served, on one hand by its detection officers, on the other by its courts.

Four men who pleaded guilty to attempted extortion of $5000 from Mrs. George U. Harris, wife of a broker, were sentenced to prison today.

***Jobs Insurance*—House Sends Measure to Senate**

One of organized labor's greatest objectives made momentous strides toward realization as the Massachusetts House of Representatives today passed an unemployment insurance bill.

This measure, providing for a state operated pool, with contributions from state, employer and employee, was amended to bring it into conformity with whatever federal insurance system may be provided under the Social Security Bill.

It was stipulated that the state insurance law should not become effective until the federal law went onto the books. The bill will now be passed on to the Senate. If it is passed here, Massachusetts will be equipped to benefit from the federal law, which will undoubtedly exempt those companies from a pay-roll tax if they are linked in with the federal system.

***Surtax*—Senate Reverses Its Action**

The Massachusetts Senate today reversed its action on the surtax and upon reconsideration voted to pass it to a third reading. This action followed a mimeographed message from the Governor sent to all of the members of the Legislature.

The message adjured the Senate upon reconsideration today to pass the 10 per cent surtax on private incomes. This message was mimeographed and sent to every member of the House and Senate.

Weary with lawmaking, the eyes of the lawmakers lighted on that part of the message that predicted failure to pass this surtax would mean a $3,000,000 bond issue, subject to tedious legislative procedure.

The Governor said no other source of revenue remained, that the sales tax burdened the poor, so was not palatable to him, and that an increase in the state tax, the only other alternative, would be an unwarranted levy on the home owner. Answer: Pass the surtax.

***Housing*—South Boston Plans Clouded in Rumors**

Boston has been plunged into a battle of rumors in the last 24 hours. Reports that the $5,000,000 slum clearance project in South Boston was to be abandoned by the Government for a near-by site wrought consternation in the city. The Mayor was beguiled into a statement to the effect that such a move would be blatantly unwise and unjust. Landlords who were already counting the money they were to receive from the Government protested indignantly.

Was it midsummer night madness, much ado about nothing, or

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Consumer's Friend

Wide World

Walter Hale Hamilton
To Consolidate Consumer Agencies

Federal Pay Roll Proves Difficult Thing to Contract

Easy to Hire Hard to Fire, Administration Finds of Government Employees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 31—Getting the Federal Government back to a normal size after its excrescence of the last three years is proving a difficult and embarrassing task for the Administration.

Those in charge of personnel find it ten times harder to "fire" people than to hire them.

Although the NRA has been ordered "skeletonized" only about 1700 of the 5000 employees have been dismissed to date. Of the 1700, around 500 were placed in other departments of the Government so that their dependence on the federal pay roll did not terminate.

High Mark for 17 Years

The total number of federal employees, too, is setting the high mark for the last 17 years, according to Civil Service Commission reports. In May, the net pay roll for the 712,112 workers amounted to $108,226,537. This equals an annual expenditure of over $1,250,000,000.

The present number on the pay roll begins to approach the 917,760 at the end of the war. It is 145,126 greater than when President Roosevelt took office.

Outward evidence of the expansion of the federal forces is seen in the increasing number of private office buildings, closed banks and vacated stores which are being turned into government offices here.

Still a Big Overflow

Despite the millions of dollars being spent in the construction of monumental federal buildings here, a survey of rented office space in the District of Columbia, completed

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

President Acts For Protection Of Consumers

Walter Hamilton Named to Merge All Agencies Serving Them

Political Move Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 31 — Once more President Roosevelt makes a new effort to look after the stepchild of the Administration—the consumer.

In naming Walter H. Hamilton, formerly a member of the NRA Consumers' Advisory Board, to head a new co-ordinating organization, to be known as the Office of the Adviser on Consumer Problems, the President is giving attention to an economic group whose interests have been tossed around during the last three years from one board to another, none of which has had much authority or organization.

While the Administration concentrated on ways and means of increasing farm and industrial income, the consumer has been left to wait for reflected benefits. Administration economists pointed out that if farm incomes and factory wages increase, then the consumer will have more money with which to pay the increased cost of everyday necessities. But he has never been in the first line of beneficiaries.

Further weakening of the consumers' protective machinery developed just last week when Dr. Calvin Hoover, consumers' counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, announced that he was resigning his post to return to teaching at Duke University.

Representatives Did Little

At the outset of the New Deal, consumers were given a representative in both the AAA and the NRA who was to look after their interests and see that the brunt of rising prices did not fall too heavily on those who do the family buying. There have been numerous changes in personnel in the two groups; neither has ever made any outstanding fight over any issue. A co-ordinating office established within the National Emergency Council announced its intention of setting up a consumers' county council in every county of the United States to which housewives and others could take charges of unfair prices but only a few of these have materialized and they are not active.

The consumers' council of the AAA issues a bulletin each month citing cost of living trends and their underlying causes, but it does little besides collect and give out information. The NRA consumers' advisory board members sat in on the formulation of codes but its purpose, like that of the AAA committee, has been largely to justify the increased prices which the consumer is paying.

To a group of housewives who recently came to the Department of Agriculture to protest the skyrocketing price of meat, Dr. Hoover admitted that the present government machinery for the protection of consumers has many shortcomings.

Neutrality and Naval Defense Joined in Administration Plans; Roosevelt Dodges German Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 31—President Roosevelt and the State Department are proceeding carefully in the delicate German-American situation which has been suddenly precipitated in the last fortnight.

The American nation is made up of greatly diverse elements, and efforts to stir up one group or another have often in the past led to serious civil disturbances. With Italo-Ethiopian tension in the air, there is every desire to keep the racial groups in the country on an even keel.

Moreover, in the early years of the late war, it was propaganda stirring up various racial groups, including the pro-ally, the Irish, and the Germans which imperiled true American neutrality. Rallies and mass meetings of protest against the policies of one country or another are definitely not welcomed in thoughtful circles here, however much the same observers may regret, deplore, or resent certain events in other countries.

Violates Americanism

Propagandist stirrings, despite occasional humanitarian motives, are recognized to be in violation of the true bases of American objectivity and good neighborliness. Should such activities continue, they are felt likely to build up a reservoir of sentiment which might burst its barriers if Europe should again form into two warlike groups and a conflict result.

For these reasons, President Roosevelt was treading on difficult ground in his conversation with Representative Emanuel Celler (D), New York, yesterday. This morning he refused to declare as his own certain views attributed to him in a speech by Representative Celler—in particular the charge that the President urged holding of mass meetings of protest against National Socialist policy all over the United States.

The concrete, official situation regarding both the LaGuardia-Masseur

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 31—Neutrality and naval defense were coupled in the foreign policies of the United States today.

On the one hand, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had Representatives working hard on redrafting the Nye-Clark Neutrality resolutions, with an obvious determination to press general legislation through at the present session.

Norman H. Davis, the President's personal expert on foreign affairs, was working in liaison between the committee and the State Department. Yesterday members of the committee met with a State Department delegation, led by William Phillips, acting Secretary of State, and apparently the word "go" has been issued from all authorities.

Attempts to synchronize the announcement of a neutrality program with today's meeting of the League of Nations Council fell short, but results are not expected to be long delayed.

Arms Embargo

A general arms embargo resolution, giving the President authority to lay down such a barrier upon shipments to both sides in a conflict, is expected to be the result, while the more rigid and specific proposals of the Nye-Clark program are likely to go by the board, together with scattering proposals from other members of Congress.

While this neutrality was being pressed, the question of naval bases arose. President Roosevelt refused to define American policy regarding the re-fortification of the Pacific islands if and when the naval treaties expire. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, was not so reticent. Establishment of naval bases and fortifications on the Aleutian Island and other Pacific possessions must be inevitably considered if and when the naval treaties expire, he said.

Any international naval confer-

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League Powers Act Backstage to End African War Threat

Presides

Acme P&A

Maxim Litvinoff
Soviet Delegate, Who for the Present Session Heads League Council and Intermediary in Behind-the-Scenes Negotiations

Britain Shows Anxiety to Stop Italy's Troop Movements

Rome Representative Attends Conferences

Aloisi Ready to Quit Talks Without Obliging Italy to Resign League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, July 31—The first day of the League meeting to deal with the Italo-Ethiopian dispute is being spent in explanatory conversations, principally between representatives of the three great European powers chiefly concerned with representatives of the Ethiopian Government.

The central figures at these conversations in Geneva today are: Anthony Eden, British Minister-without-Portfolio for League of Nations Affairs, the French Premier, Pierre Laval, Baron Pompeo Aloisi, Italy's delegate on the Council, and the Ethiopian Minister to Paris who is also the delegate to the League, Tecle Hawariate. The latter is being assisted by Prof. Gaston Jèze, adviser to the Ethiopian ministry at Paris.

Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, who is presiding over the Council, is acting as intermediary at these conferences.

Left Up to Them

By common consent other Council members are effacing themselves and apparently prepared to accept any arrangement found suitable by their colleagues.

The negotiations which will determine whether the League shall gain time or lose time are by no means easy. For although the French have cut-and-dried proposals for evading the immediate and exceedingly ticklish discussion in the hope of arriving at a satisfactory result later on, the British make it an essential condition of temporary adjournment of the real issues that in the meantime Italy should promise to suspend dispatch of troops and munitions to East Africa and declare its sincere desire to help in finding a pacific solution within the next month or so.

Aloisi Participating

It is again stated that Baron Aloisi, though here and participating actively in the preliminary negotiations, is prepared to absent himself from the Council meeting, without thereby definitely signifying the official Italian intention of breaking with the League, unless it is clearly understood beforehand on what terms the Italo-Ethiopian Arbitral Commission shall resume work.

In the conversations, Article XII of the League Covenant is now being invoked in an effort to put off the decision.

Under this article disputes likely to lead to rupture shall be submitted to arbitration or inquiry. It is provided that a report shall be made within six months and it is also agreed in advance that disputants shall not resort to war for an additional three months thereafter. This would mean a respite of nine months altogether. Obviously, were it possible to obtain anything like nine months of grace the prospects of war would greatly diminish.

Fifth Arbitrator?

A present proposal is that the Italo-Ethiopian arbitrators shall suggest to the council a fifth arbitrator whose casting vote would logically be decisive. The names mentioned are Knut Hjalmar Leonard Hammarskjoeld, Swedish Registrar of the World Court, and José Maria Cantilo, Argentinan Ambassador to Rome. Either is said to be satisfactory to Italy.

If the Commission again fails to agree, it is anticipated the fifth arbitrator will require some weeks to draw up a *procès-verbal* of the proceedings so that the Council would be assured of reaching September without a definite result.

Objections to this course, unless accompanied by a real attempt to settle not only the Ualual incident but to effect a lasting peace between Italy and Ethiopia, are apparent. Hence, a considerable diplomatic struggle is now proceeding behind the scenes.

Long Searches For Successor To Gov. Allen

Old Friend and Political Associate Must Retire in Spring

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La., July 31—An office that is perhaps the most powerful in the United States, outside of Washington, is seeking the most unpretentious official to fill it.

Under Senator Huey P. Long's scheme of things the Governor of Louisiana must virtually be the "Kingfish's" shadow, doing exactly as he says and doing it quickly.

It is only by such teamwork, in which Senator Long furnishes the team and the Governor does the work required, that Senator Long's peculiar system is perpetuated.

Powers which Senator Long has built up for the Governor are extraordinary. No State has such authority over its citizens as Louisiana. Most of these can be exercised by the Governor. He has a dominion which would astonish many another State Executive.

Allen Out Next Year

A new Governor is to be nominated next January and will take office in the spring. The term is four years, without privilege of re-election. The present Governor therefore steps out automatically.

Senator Long has to find a successor who will be his other self. If he should pick a man of independence, who later decided to go his own way, such a Governor could reduce Senator Long to being merely a United States Senator.

Should the new Governor determine to be Governor, he could break up Senator Long's suzerainty over Louisiana and restore normal government. However, any attempt from a subordinate to check the "Kingfish's" dictatorship would doubtless lead to a royal fight. If Senator Long retained control of the Legislature he could impeach the Governor.

May Run Himself

It would take a man of initiative and force to challenge the authority that Senator Long has established for himself as head of the state political machine. There are no signs that Senator Long is looking for that type of man as his next Governor.

Associates of the Senator say he will have no trouble in finding the proper man to stand for the honor of the governorship.

The present Governor, O. K. Allen, has been bound to Senator Long by more than political office. In his autobiography the "Kingfish" relates that Mr. Allen was reared on a farm three miles from that of his father. The Governor maintains today a very attractive but modest home in Winnfield, La., where Senator Long was born. Senator Long's story of his life adds:

"My first legal advice was to my friend and lifelong associate, now Governor Allen."

Italy Urged to List Ethiopian Grievances For League Expulsion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—An appeal under Article XIX of the League Covenant by Italy would entirely turn the tables on the Ethiopian appeal under other articles.

It is recalled that Article X gives a collective guarantee against attacks on territorial integrity or political independence; Article XI considers any threat of war to be the concern of the League; Articles XII and XIII deal with arbitration and other means of settlement; Article XV calls for an inquiry by the Council into a dispute; while under Article XVI the League may proceed to sanctions.

It is by availing itself of some of these stipulations that the Ethiopian Government demands the intervention of the League. Whatever be the background of the

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Boston Day...Extortion, Housing, Surtax, Labor...

(Continued from Page 1)

an acute news insight into what is pending? The official word is that the site has not been abandoned. The Massachusetts PWA office plugs right ahead with its knitting, says it has had no word one way or the other. What these officials know they don't read in the papers.

Possible basis for the story may lie in the agitation from many Boston citizens that the site be changed. Further force is given to the possibility of a change by the recent Cincinnati decision, which will make land condemnations hard to achieve. However, a survey revealed that the Government has had little or no difficulty obtaining the land.

As yet the PWA has not decided to make the change or, if it has, it won't announce it lest land sharks jump in and take advantage of the new site.

Textile—Workers' Officials Optimistic

Labor leaders today failed to "view with alarm" threats of mill owners to close up and move south if strikes continue. At the Providence office of United Textile Workers, where strike generalissimos sit, the word this morning was to sit tight, keep strikers fed and clothed, not worry about competition from southern brethren.

One big thing is going to keep New England mills where they are, they say, and that is, there won't be any wage differential between North and South much longer. Worker recruiting in southern unions is proceeding at a rapid-fire rate, they maintain, and with it will come wage demands which will bring southern wages up to a par with New England's.

Credit for this new era in southern mills was given by U. T. W. officials to two government actions, one of waning influence, one just reaching prime: the NRA and the Wagner labor bill. Once having tasted the fruits of short hours and long pay under NRA, southern workers aren't docile when employers drop standards, they say. Instead they head for union headquarters and join up.

The other big merit-mark goes to the Wagner bill because of its tremendous advertising power. It has boomed labor unions North and South, say workers, and publicity from this is drawing in northern men in enough numbers to offset the loss to unions of depression years, southern men in numbers which will shortly give labor its lever to pry up wage scales.

Schools—Labor Protests Defeat of Age Measure

Massachusetts Labor, for a time the white-haired boy of the Curley Administration, has just been rebuffed by the House of Representatives and its protests are loud and long today. To the tune of 77 to 29 the House defeated the bill that would have raised the school age from 14 to 16.

This bill has had a strange argosy through legislative seas. It was passed unanimously by the Joint Committee on Education and 5 to 1 by the House Ways and Means Committee. At five public hearings no one appeared to oppose it; there was no question involved of Federal intervention. But it went down to crushing defeat.

Massachusetts Labor leaders today struck out at the Legislature, attributing the defeat of the measure to opposition from the Roman Catholic Church, which has been termed the chief opponent of the proposed child labor amendment to the Constitution.

Bay Staters enjoy saying affectionately of Massachusetts: "There she stands." But today Labor snorts derisively and says, "There she stands in thirty-first place, as far as progressive educational legislation is concerned." The Bay State used to be second with only New York above it. Massachusetts Labor expects to go to its fiftieth annual convention in Springfield, Monday, to pass some bristling resolutions, and to back this bill for a drive next session.

Honesty—Tugboat Engineer Displays Sample

Tow Boat Capt. Joseph Daly sat in his cozy waterfront office yesterday comtemplating the harbor view when the door slowly opened and an elderly man and woman entered.

"I used to be engineer of the tug Underwriter years ago," said the visitor. Captain Daly thought to himself "Well here's an old timer who wants to reminisce." So he listened.

"The Boston Tow Boat Company did a lot of coastwise towing in those days," said the visitor. "On one trip we went to Philadelphia. Ashore I saw something I wanted to buy but I was broke. I went to your agent and borrowed a dollar. The agent said he would notify the line and they could take it out of my next month's salary.

"When I got back I received the salary but also an emergency call to go to Baltimore. The dollar had not been taken out of my pay I found as I was on my way. I had to stay South so didn't return."

Captain Daly smiled in kindly fashion. Then he saw the man's hand go into his pocket and come out with some money. "Here That dollar has been on my conscience for these 45 years. I want to pay it back with interest." This is my first trip to Boston since that time and we are on our way to Maine for a vacation."

Captain Daly's eyes opened wide with amazement. Here was sea-going honesty of the first caliber. And he thought the old engineer only wanted to reminisce. "Sorry, but I can't take the money," smiled the Captain. "The Underwriter went years ago, the records are locked up I don't know where and we haven't the least knowledge of our agents in Philadelphia of those days. Guess you'll have to keep it.

The elderly engineer and his wife thanked him and turned to go. But his step had the uncertainty of a man leaving with a mission unfulfilled. As for Captain Daily he had a tale of honesty to tell for many days to come.

Utilities—Senators Propose Further Inquiry

Massachusetts' state senators took a further step today in familiarizing themselves with the maze of public utility costs when they decided to send to the Ways and Means Committee a proposition to spend an additional $20,000 this session in investigating utility sliding scale rates.

The sliding scale rate has been under observation by the Committee on Power and Light for some time as they labored away under a $5000 grant, now nearing exhaustion. Today senators discussed the committee's report, decided its recommendation of a $95,000 grant for further hunting next session wasn't just right in two respects. It involved too much money and it put things off too long. Legislators might want their facts ready at the start of the next session, they reasoned.

So they crossed out the "next session" provision and made it "this session," lowered the amount to $20,000 and asked the Ways and Means men to prepare a bill to that effect.

Iced Postum

A drink whose sheer goodness will be your summer weakness!

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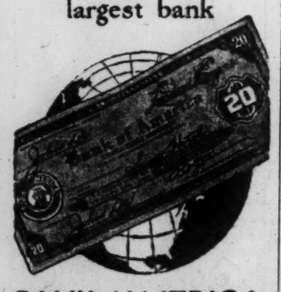

BANK of AMERICA
NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS ASSOCIATION
(California)
TRAVELERS CHEQUES

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

990kc-WBZ 303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Monitor Views News.	NBC dance music.	Baseball game....	Hits and Encores;
5:15 Agricultural reports.	"Grandpa Burton"	Baseball school....	shopping talks
5:30 "The Singing Lady".	Musical Turns....	"Jack Armstrong"	and recordings...
5:45 Little Orphan Annie..	Speaker; news.....	Patti Chapin.....	Vocal solos.....
6:00 Evening Journal.....	Evening Tattler...	News service.....	"Buck Rogers"...
6:15 Healy Stamp Club....	Features; news....	Reports; sketch...	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30 News; features.....	Music; soloist....	Boswell Sisters....	"Minute Men".....
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news.	Rakov's Music....	Features; talk....	"Poetic Strings"...
7:00 Frank Black's Orch..	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Just Entertainm't	News Service.....
7:15 "Tony and Gus".....	"Uncle Ezra".....	Sports Comment..	Studio music.....
7:30 "Hum and Strum"...	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; quartet...	Savitt's Orchestra.
7:45 "Paradise" sketch...	with Russell Dorr	Boake Carter, news	McGinley's Orch..
8:00 Wirges' Orchestra;	"One Man's Fam-	Quartet; feature..	Hawaiian music....
8:15 quartet, soloists...	ily," dramatic sk.	Political Talk....	Organ recital.....
8:30 "House of Glass";	String orchestra;	Victor Arden's Or-	"Master of Mys-
8:45 sketch; orchestra...	soloists; sketch...	chestra, soloists..	tery," sketch....
9:00 "Our Home on the	Town Hall To-	Merry-Go-Round	Dramatic Guild in
9:15 Range"; John Charles	night; Jimmie	'Musical Moments'	"Six-Gun Justice"
9:30 Thomas; orchestra..	Harkins; male	"Presenting Mark	Rhythm Revue....
9:45 Education talk.....	quartet; orch.....	Warnow"; variety	News Service.....
10:00 Venutions	Chicago Civic	Burns and Allen;	Starita's Orch....
10:15 Venutions	Opera Orchestra	comedy sketch...	Velos and Yolanda
10:30 National Symphony	Ray Noble and	Studio speaker...	Soloists; chorus;
10:45 Orchestra	his orchestra....	Spotlight Revue...	concert orchestra.
11:00 Reports; dance music.	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Sign off.....
11:15 Joe Rines's Orch....	Sports; music....	Hopkins's Orch..	
11:30 Gene Fogarty and his	Sport events from	Ted Fiorito and	
11:45 orchestra	New York.....	his orchestra....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."
11:15 WEEI, "The House Detective"; Federal Housing Administration sketch.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, "Air Breaks"; popular variety program.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:15 WEEI, Salzburg Music Festival—from Austria.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-Brooklyn baseball game, reported from Braves Field by Fred Hoey.
3:00 WBZ, Music Guild; chamber music recital.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:50 WNAC, From the Governor's Office; talk.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Nickelodeon"; comedy, songs, melodrama.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee Variety Hour; guests, soloists.
8:45 WBZ, Talk, Hendrik Willem Van Loon.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Show Boat.
9:15 WNAC, "Town Talks," Charles Hanson Towne.
9:30 WBZ, Goldman Band Concert; Gilbert and Sullivan, Herbert and Strauss program.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, NBC Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor: All-Brahms concert.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Lou Holtz; Helen Jepson; soloists.
11:30 WEEI, National Forum: speaker from Washington.

Federal Employees Are Still Growing

(Continued from Page 1)

a short time ago, shows that the Government still leases 2,110,779 square feet, at an annual cost of $2,085,545. In more than half of the leased space the Government assumes the responsibility for light and heating which adds between $300,000 and $400,000 to the annual bill.

The day that Arthur M. Hyde was sworn in as Secretary of Agriculture under President Hoover he commented on the scattered position of the various bureaus turned over to him by saying that he felt like a mother turkey whose brood was wandering all over the farm.

Failed to Keep Pace

Since that time two new Department of Agriculture buildings have been built, but the construction has not kept pace with the growth of the department. The rental survey shows the resettlement administration, the forest service, the soil conservation service, the bureau of public roads, the bureau of chemistry and soils and part of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration still "boarding out."

The shipping board bureau and part of the census bureau have been crowded out of the Commerce Department's "largest government office building in the world." The largest renter among the government bureaus is the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which has more than filled the old home of the Department of Commerce.

Tugwell Orders Slash

A few months ago when Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Under Secretary of Agriculture, was named head of the new resettlement administration he was told to take over the staffs of the old rural rehabilitation administration and the land policy sections of the AAA and FERA. He made an inventory and found that he had approximately 16,600 helpers—or about three times as many as the NRA had employed. All but about 2000 are employed in the field.

Dr. Tugwell has given out orders for the staff to be slashed by 2500 within two weeks and by another 5500 shortly thereafter. Many of those to be laid off will seek employment in other government bureaus and some will probably receive it. And so it goes—once a man gets a government job it is next to the impossible to remove him without making one enemy or even more for the Administration.

Putnam Chamber Seeks to End Strike

PUTNAM, Conn., July 31 (AP)—The Putnam Chamber of Commerce, through its executive committee, today unanimously voted to support an independent move to settle the six-weeks strike at the Putnam Woolen Corporation, an affiliate of the Uxbridge Worsted Company of Uxbridge, Mass.

A meeting has been called for tomorrow when a committee of 10 will be named to join with a similar committee from the Pascoag, R. I., mill in conferring with Harold J. Walter, Uxbridge company general manager.

Merle H. Fish, spokesman for the new formed group which has allied itself under the banner of the Independent League, said its efforts will be individual from what has or may be done by the U. T. W. A.

New Interstate Bridge Is Proposed

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 31 (AP)—Gov. Louis J. Brann today appointed a commission to serve with a New Hampshire commission in solicitation of federal funds for a combination railroad and highway bridge between Portsmouth and Kittery.

The Maine commission will consist of Thomas E. Locke of Biddeford, Eugene C. Carll of Buxton and A. E. Sewell of York.

Hartford Postmaster Named

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—The nomination of former Mayor William J. Rankin as postmaster of Hartford was submitted the postoffice department today by Senator Lonergan, Democrat, of Hartford.

U. S. Keeps Neutrality Clear in Bremen Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

incident and the Bremen Swastika indignity is well under control. As regards the Kress affair, determination has been referred back to local New York authorities, in the absence of any formal protest from Germany based upon its commercial treaty with the United States. It is understood that through a fuller understanding of the facts and the intervention of Victor Ridder, publisher of the New York Staats-Zeitung and a non-partisal leader of the German community, Mr. Kress is likely to receive his license soon.

The flag incident, despite the understandably sharp tone in which the German note is understood to be couched, has been greatly mitigated by the warm statement praising the New York police issued by Christian J. Beck, manager of the Hapag-Lloyd Line.

Want Punishment

The only specific request of the German note, which seems to be for the punishment of the offenders who tore the Swastika from its standard, is already being met, for they are in arrest and before the courts. Nothing further could be done by the federal authorities.

The sympathetic statement of religious freedom made by William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, to Jewish leaders, is couched in the same noncommittal terms used when President Roosevelt expressed his symphathy to Roman Catholics protesting at Mexican policy. Nothing in the letter is understood to offer grounds for the least complaint from German authorities, just as the President's note preserved rigid noninterference with internal Mexican affairs.

Different

In short, the Administration is determined to keep its hands away from the flames that burn in more than one country. Time was when such policy did not prevail, and American protests at Latin-American, at Russian, at Turkish policies were frequent. But events are more grave now, deeper-seated issues are involved. Yet the problem is not easy for the Administration. The pressure groups are strong, and appear to be increasing in force. And most of them are voters, with election year only a few months away. Temptation to curry favor with Jewish voters, with Roman Catholic voters, and with other groups is, of course, strong. Impartial observers here are willing to give credit where it is due, and they feel the Democratic Administration to date deserves a good deal of praise for its international attitude of "hands off" when beset by large citizens' delegations.

The lessons of 1914-1917 are not lost on President Roosevelt, however, who was a Little Cabient member throughout the period. He recognizes that the most noncommittal statements of sympathy in foreign conflicts open a wide and steep road going fast down the slope of neutrality, and leading to the gravest dangers.

Arizona Mormons Fight Grant of Liquor Permit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Vigorous opposition to the granting of a permit to sell liquor in the Mormon community of Snowflake in northeastern Arizona was voiced here by pioneer residents of that section.

"We have lived 57 years without liquor and we can live another 57 years without it," J. Frost, spokesman for a delegation of Mormon citizens, told the State Tax Commission which is vested with the power of granting licenses. Officials of Shumway and Taylow, two nearby Mormon communities, added their protests to those of the Snowflake delegation.

Radiogram Rates Cut

Mackay Radio filed yesterday with the Federal Communications Commission new tariffs to become effective Sept. 1, which will reduce the rate on radiograms between the United States and Japan. The new rate on full rate messages from Boston will be 72 cents a word, as compared with the present rate of 82 cents.

Socialists Endorse Connecticut's Great New Parkway Project

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 31 (AP)—The five Socialist members of the General Assembly from Bridgeport were listed today as among the Fairfield County legislators favoring the expenditure of as much as $27,000,000 for the immediate construction of the Merritt Parkway.

The cost of the project, designed to link Connecticut with the Hutchinson River Parkway in Westchester County, New York, was placed originally at $15,000,000. At a recent meeting of the Fairfield County legislators, however, a committee reported the parkway would cost $27,000,000.

The five Socialist legislators endorsed the $27,000,000 proposal during a conference yesterday with their leader, Mayor Jasper McLevy. They decided to urge that an application be made to the Federal Government for a $12,000,000 grant, representing 45 per cent of the cost of the project.

The Fairfield County legislators, given authority by the General Assembly to issue $15,000,000 bonds for the highway, will meet Aug. 14 to resume deliberations on whether the cost of the project should be limited to $15,000,000 or permitted to run to the $27,000,000 figure. No agreement could be reached on this point at a recent meeting.

After yesterday's conference, Mayor McLevy said: "The Socialist Party will work for the early completion of the Merritt Parkway."

Large Power User Helped in New York By 2-Cent Minimum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 31—A rate cut by the Consolidated Gas system for electric power, estimated to save consumers $7,000,000 a year, goes into effect today after having been approved by the Public Service Commission. The slash affects small consumers little, but will be of benefit to large users of electricity. It follows a report by the company showing a net income of $34,818,604 for 12 months ending June 30, last.

The cut is, in effect, a compromise on a 6 per cent reduction ordered by the commission two years ago, which was estimated to save consumers $8,800,000 a year. The Consolidated obtained a court stay on this order, and the appellate division sent the case back to the commission. The estimated $7,000,000 rate cut was arranged subsequently.

At the same time the commission approved an application by the Consolidated for a merger of the New York Edison Company and the United Electric Light and Power Company into a new concern, to be called the New York Edison Co., Inc.

What's Going On In the Arts

Americana

PORTRAITS of colonial ancestors hang in stately fashion in the special galleries of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. They supplement the excellent permanent collection which is shown in the Evans Wing.

American art of the past is limited to such a degree that we must lean perpetually upon these likenesses when we wish to be assured of an art heritage. Some loyal citizens read far more depth into the portraits than they contain, compare them with European masters. They may be enjoyed without being thrust too high up in the ranks of genius. The museum exhibition is notable less for Copleys and Stuarts than for portrayals by earlier and later painters.

Badger and Smibert are well represented, the former giving us a good sample of itinerant painting, the latter furnishing the stepping-stone between commercial limning and the dignified Copley-Stuart era. Both Badger and Smibert display a want of dexterity, capacity for putting paint on canvas so that it seems free and yielding, simulating nature closely and accomplishing a result which may be called lifelike. These painters are closer kin to embroiderers of quilts. Their method is ornamental, direct, unsophisticated. In certain respects, they are guided more literally by artistic canons than their successors who were so knowing, so superior. They had more life in design; they achieved a more acute effect, from the earnestness of their effort.

Copley's superiorities over his artistic forebears was a special skill in transliterating textures, in capturing surface qualities. His eye was sharp and he could put in paint accurately what he saw. One or two Stuarts here are among the most sprightly we have ever seen. He was never freighted down with heavy stuffs, gilded furniture and other attributes of Colonial success. The airiness, the liberation of his brush work may be counted amongst the best that Americans have accomplished. Another item of great interest is a portrayal of a woman by S. F. B. Morse, who, disappointed in his career as a painter, turned to the profession of invention.

D. A.

Delegates Designated For Prague Congress

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—The State Department yesterday designated the following to represent the United States at the Sixth International Congress on Commercial Education at Prague, Czechoslovakia, Sept 2 to 6: Dr. Lee Galloway, Alexander Hamilton Institute, New York City; Dr. H. A. Rositzke, New York City; Miss Annie C. Woodward, Kingston, Mass., and Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, now in Paris, France.

Negro Relief Chorus Sings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A special Negro chorus of 500 voices was recruited from relief rolls of the county and gave a concert in the football stadium to raise funds for underprivileged children.

Boston Events Tonight

Music

ESPLANADE CONCERT—Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.
"Der Freischutz" overture.....Weber
Ninth Symphony, first movement
.....Beethoven
"The Youth of Hercules"...Saint-Saens
"Rigoletto" Fantasia.....Verdi
"Molly on the Shore".....Grainger
"Mlle. Modiste" selection.....Herbert
"Up the Street" march.....Morse

MALDEN CONCERT—ERA Band, Frank Gurley, conductor. Ferryway Green, Malden. 8.

CARILLON CONCERT—Norwood. 8:30.

ERA OPERA GROUP—Orchestra, chorus, soloists, conducted by Raffaele Martino. Varied selections. Theremin solos. Public Library Lecture Hall. 7.

ERA CONCERT BAND — Maitapan Square. 8.

Near-By Summer Theaters

COHASSET—"Accent on Youth," with Kenneth McKenna, Claudia Morgan and the South Shore Players. Town Hall Playhouse. 8:30.

DENNIS—"Ode to Liberty." Adapted from the French by Sidney Howard. With Ina Claire. Cape Playhouse. 8:30.

WEST FALMOUTH—"The Curtain Rises," by Benjamin Kaye. With Louise Groody. Beach Theater. 8:30.

WESTPORT—"Uncle Tom's Cabin," directed by Gordon Giffen of the Yale University Theater, Lake Shore Players. Lake Shore Theater. 8:30.

MARSHFIELD HILLS—"Passing Brompton Road," by Jevan Brandon-Thomas. Marshfield Players directed by Arthur Holman. Marshfield Hills Theater. 8:30.

MAGNOLIA—"Private Lives," by Noel Coward. With Muriel Kirkland. Oceanside Theater. 8:30.

Movies

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Man of Aran"; "Stranger Than Fiction"; Ina Ray Hutton and her orchestra; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

EXETER—"The Healer." 2:10, 5:05, 8. "In Caliente."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—W. C. Fields in "The Man on the Flying Trapeze." Fenway, 2:28, 5:09, 7:40, 10:20. Paramount, 9, 11:41 a. m., 2:12, 4:43, 7:14, 9:55, "Java Head." British production with settings in Bristol and the Orient.

FINE ARTS—The Hecht-MacArthur film, "Once in a Blue Moon," with Jimmy Savo. Until Friday only 1, 2:50, 4:30, 6:20, 8, 9:45. "Beautiful Granada." "Wise Little Hen," cartoon "Irish Comedy."

BOSTON—"Hard Rock Harrigan," the story of a feud between a hard rock driller, George O'Brien, and his boss, Fred Kohler, as a tunnel is drilled through a mountain. 10 a. m., 12:29, 2:58, 5:27, 7:56, 10:25. "Rendezvous at Midnight," murder mystery.

KEITH'S — "The 39 Steps," with Robert Donat, star of "The Count of Monte Cristo." A thrilling tale of peace time spying, written by John Buchan, new Governor-General of Canada. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—Grace Moore in "Love Me Forever." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Vaudeville.

STATE—Spencer Tracy as a star crime reporter in "The Murder Man." 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10. "Party Wire," with Jean Arthur and Victor Jory involved in small town gossip set off by party-line listeners.

METROPOLITAN—Dick Powell in another Warner Brothers' musical effort, "Broadway Gondolier." 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. Stage: Fred Allen's "Town Hall Tonight" radio contest winners. Elida Ballet, Sevitsky's orchestra.

MODERN—Mary Ellis and Tullio Carminati in "Paris in the Spring." 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. "Front Page Woman."

TREMONT—"Man of Aran," and "One Exciting Adventure." 8:30 a. m. to midnight

UPTOWN—"Oil for the Lamps of China." 1, 4, 7, 10. "Ladies Love Danger."

UNIVERSITY — "The Unfinished Symphony." 1:45, 4:55, 8:10. "Design for Living."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Under the Pampas Moon," Argentine "western." 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Hoosier Schoolmaster."

Other Events

ITALIAN ERA CIVIC THEATER — Presents "Addio Giovinezza!" by Sandro Camasio and Nino Oxilia. North End Union, 30 Parmenter Street. Free. 7:45.

ERA ENTERTAINMENT —Movie, "Mohammedan Paradise"; ERA Orchestra; talks Denison House, 93 Tyler Street.

STEAMER CONCERT—South Boston Community Chorus sings aboard Nantasket steamers to and from Nantasket at 7:45 and 10:45.

ERA CIVIC THEATER—"Treasure Island." At Frog Pond on the Common. 8.

NEGRO ERA CIVIC THEATER — "The Reverend Takes His Text." People's Baptist Church, Tremont and Camden Streets. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA BAND—Walton Ives, conductor. Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Noon.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance by Mrs. Tomita: Chinese Art. 11 a. m.

Television Declared Certainty Within Year

PHILADELPHIA, July 31 (AP)—Philo T. Farnsworth, head of Television Laboratories, said yesterday television entertainment at home in the front room is a probability within six months and "a certainty" within a year.

"Technically we are ready," he said. "Production and a broadcasting setup are our only problems."

As advances already made, Mr. Farnsworth cited arrangements for a television hookup between Philadelphia and New York, approved by the Federal Communications Commission, and plans for broadcasting from San Francisco.

"We plan a home receiving set that will cost less than $200," he said.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, continued warm tonight and Thursday; moderate southwest to west winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and Thursday; warmer on the east coast tonight.

All Other New England States: Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southwest and west winds, and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	72	80	Minneapolis	74	90
Bermuda	80	84	New Orleans	80	92
Chicago	74	84	New York	76	86
Denver	66	86	Norfolk	72	82
Helena	56	88	Philadelphia	72	88
Jacksonville	78	90	St. Louis	84	100
Kansas City	80	102	San Francisco	54	62
Los Angeles	62	84	Washington	72	88
Miami	84	90			

A—8 a. m., July 31.
B—Maximum, July 30.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 12:48 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Thursday 12:59 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Light All Vehicles at 8:36 p. m.

THE COLLINGWOOD

A small, quiet hotel. Especially desirable for ladies traveling alone. Home of the famous Collingwood Chestnut Room. Single from $2. Double from $3.

45 WEST 35TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Port of Boston Hums With New 'Treaty' Trade

Boston's port today saw business booming in sharp contrast to the expected summer lull. Reason—reciprocal trade agreements which went into effect May 1.

Imports at Boston from Belgium in particular have increased nearly 50 per cent since May 1, says George H. Toole, Belgium's busy Boston consul. Practically the same ratio of gain prevails in other American ports, he asserted.

Even greater gains are expected when America's treaty with Sweden goes into effect next Monday. About three fifths of the total American exports to Sweden which amounted to $33,000,000 in 1934 will be benefited by concessions secured through the new pact. Canned fruits are to be admitted to Sweden at considerably lower duty, a large item for the United States, while wood pulp, matches, hardware, and many other items will come in from Sweden.

Exports to Belgium Vault

Meanwhile exports of American goods to Belgium have vaulted tariff walls over there. They have made practically the same volume of gain from the United States as a whole, Mr. Toole said, although at Boston this has been only slightly noticeable. This because most of the American goods on which tariff concessions are granted by Belgium apply to goods made in sections of the United States other than New England. Among these favored items are automobiles, typewriters, office equipment and radio apparatus.

In the three months since the pacts with Belgium and Luxembourg became effective Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, notes steadily increasing federal revenue from general imports. Cement was one item in which a particularly high jump occurred, more than 13,000,000 pounds entering through Boston, bringing a duty of 4½ cents a hundred pounds. During the preceding three months only 3,000,000 pounds entered. The old rate of duty was at 6 cents a hundred.

Wool Imports Increase

Wool imports show a substantial gain over last year, Mr. Maynard revealed, more than 4,224,000 pounds arriving at Boston from overseas during July alone. This has brought federal receipts already to within 25 per cent of last year's entire income from this source. Only 16,000,000 pounds all told came in during the 12 months of 1934.

Thus Boston sees President Roosevelt's trade building program yielding direct benefit. Through reciprocal trade agreements such as these the President hopes to chop holes in high tariff walls here and abroad. Concession bargains are to be driven with other nations on specific items of commerce.

Beauty Prize Assures Child's Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PIERRE, S. D.—America's "most beautiful baby" has not only paid off the family mortgage, but has enabled her parents to provide a paid-up $5000 endowment fund so she can attend the University of South Dakota here, just as her mother and daddy did, when she grows up.

This little miss, Marylin Yvonne Miller, won the $10,000 prize offered by Sears, Roebuck & Co. in a national contest and was awarded the money at the Century of Progress last summer. Her father, Richard C. Miller, is a commercial photographer, and he sent Marylin's picture in "just for fun." Her parents say tourists often stop at their house and ask to see her.

Marylin is two now. Recently she abandoned her total indifference to the fame that has come to her by bubbling over with glee when presented with a slick green and red tricycle.

Government Rests In Dutch Schultz Case

MALONE, N. Y., July 31 (AP)—The government rested its income tax evasion case against Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer yesterday after Rocco Di Larmi, Schultz henchman, was sentenced to six months in jail for refusing to testify.

This is the second trial of Flegenheimer on an indictment charging that he failed to pay $92,000 in Federal taxes on the $3,000,000 he received between 1929 and 1931 from his beer business in the Bronx. At the first trial in Syracuse, three months ago, the jury disagreed, standing 7 to 5 for conviction.

New Hampshire Foe Of Liquor Sale Bill

CONCORD, N. H., July 30 (AP)—New Hampshire's State Liquor Commission yesterday sent a strong protest to the state's members of both branches of Congress on the so-called bulk liquor sale bill which has passed the House and is now in the Senate in Washington.

Asserting that passage of the bill would facilitate activities of bootleggers and smugglers and handicap control, the commission indicated its strong disapproval of the measure.

One view held at the commission office was that residents of the State would be permitted, under the bill, to send outside New Hampshire for bulk purchases of liquor at lower prices than can be obtained here.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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FLORIDA HOMES

Described and beautifully illustrated in special October issue. This is included in 3 months' subscription to Florida Realty Journal for 25 cents.

Florida Realty Journal
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

TAKE HOME A GIFT for the CHILDREN

When in Boston, don't miss this funny-lovely old Toy Shop, that has made three generations of children oh and ah with delight. Our shelves are overflowing with fascinating new gifts and toys—many of them our own special importations from abroad, not obtainable elsewhere. Don't forget!

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671 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.
Near Christian Science Publishing House

SHAKER-COOKING ...makes Gerber's *Strained Vegetables* still *better for Baby*

Gerber's Strained Vegetables are now *stirred* as they steam-cook in their cans. The result is fresher flavor, better color, and uniform cooking of every particle. All vegetables are specially grown. Natural food values are preserved to an exceptional degree by air-exclusion through every process. Extra-fine straining makes vegetables easy to handle in small stomachs. Baby gets finer, more nourishing foods than are possible in home preparation—and mothers are spared hours of work.

Strained Tomatoes (the rich, thick pulp—not thinned-out "juice")... *Spinach*, so rich in natural food values... *Peas*, picked and put up at their tenderest... *Prunes*, an important part of infant diet... *Carrots*, very nourishing... *Green Beans*, for variety... *Vegetable Soup*, a blend of vegetables and beef juice... *Beets*... and *Strained Cereal*, a cereal of whole wheat, hulled oats, long-cooked in milk, prepared especially for Baby.

Gerber Products Company
Fremont, Michigan
For England and the British Empire—Grown and packed by Fine Foods of Canada, Ltd., Tecumseh, Ontario

Gerber's
9 Strained Foods for Baby

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

Hsinking-Tumen express, rushed into the wreckage crying "Kill all Japanese," slew 12 persons, wounded scores and fled with 25 captives.

The fugitives were thought to be trapped by a flood-swollen river. Troops and police closing in from all sides hoped speedily to capture the bandits and free the five Japanese and 20 Manchoukuans kidnaped. Total casualties, dead, wounded and missing, were set at more than 100.

Soviets—Religious Toleration Envisaged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Substantial modification of Russia's anti-religious campaign was predicted today by an atheist leader. Alexander Lukachevsky, vice-chairman of the Society of Militant Atheists, said that the campaign is no longer necessary; that the regular Soviet educational activities based on Marxian materialism would suffice.

Meanwhile, the Central Committee of the Communist Party, declared Lukachevsky, recently rejected several petitions to destroy churches. Churches are to be eliminated in the rebuilding of Moscow only where they impede traffic plans.

The Society of Militant Atheists has lost much financial support following the Soviet decree limiting a citizen's voluntary contributions to not more than two organizations. The Society's newspapers have been discontinued.

Tax Dodging by Rich People Is Denounced by Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, July 31—Politics dominated the tax situation today.

President Roosevelt again attacked the tax "avoidances" of the very rich, although admitting that the pending tax bill would not plug all the gaps. In a long discussion at his press conference, he declared that in 1932 "58 of the thriftiest people" in the United States paid no taxes whatever on 37 per cent of their income.

He borrowed the word "thrifty" from a newspaper chain which calls his program "soak-the-thrifty," and referred with heavy sarcasm to the "thrifty" millionaires.

Dodged Their Taxes

Not only, he said, did the superrich avoid all taxation on 37 per cent of their income, but one family had established 197 different "family trusts" to avoid or reduce their super taxes. While gift taxes were pending for two months before Congress in 1932, he said, one taxpayer transferred $100,000,000 in tax-free gifts, and another $50,000,000. Another $100,000,000 estate was reduced by tax-free gifts to $8,000,000 in two years. He referred interested students to the dissenting report filed by Associate Justice Harlan Fiske Stone in 1931 when the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the two-year clause of the gift tax statutes.

This was the President's method of pressing his taxation on great aggregations of wealth. His remarks were taken as an attempt to bolster up the endangered tax bill in Congress.

In the House Republicans gained an initial strategic advantage by getting into print first with an opposition, minority report on the proposed $275,000,000 bill arraigning it as "a political gesture at social reform, not a revenue bill," and as "a bill not to redistribute wealth, but to redistribute poverty."

At the Senate end of the Capitol a more complex situation developed in the Finance Committee where Administration leaders evidenced as much hostility to the tentative House draft of the bill as did the conservative Republican opposition—although from widely different points of view.

Expect Passage in House

But regardless of Republican tactical advantages and the general unpopularity of the measure in the Senate, its passage by the House by the end of the week was confidently expected by House leaders who completed arrangements for its consideration on the floor beginning tomorrow under a moderate "gag" rule limiting debate to six or eight hours.

First political capital to be made out of the tax situation was chalked up to the credit of the six Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee, whose minority report constituted the most complete attack yet delivered by their partisans against any major New Deal measure.

Attack Basic Theory

Signed by six members of the committee, the report attacked the underlying theory of taxation for wealth-redistribution and then criticized each of its five features, laying particular emphasis on the graduated corporation income tax.

The Democratic defense for the measure was seriously compromised by the attitude expressed during Senate committee hearings by Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi. The Senator took such strong exception to provisions of the House bill that observers assumed he and other Administration leaders in the Senate would undertake, when the bill reaches them, to make it conform with the original strict "wealth-redistribution" program outlined by the President.

"What I want to do is to follow the President's message," Senator Harrison remarked at one point.

This left House Democrats shouldering full responsibility for a compromise device which neither their colleagues in the Senate nor the White House are willing to recognize; which Republicans are using to excellent advantage; and which is pleasing not even to the Progressives.

The minority Republican report took the following general position:

"If this bill serves no other purpose, it will at least demonstrate to the country that the extravagant and wasteful expenditures of the Democratic Administration cannot be met merely by 'soaking the rich.' Although it imposes rates of taxation which border on the point of confiscation, its proponents estimate it will produce only $270,000,000.

"This amount would pay the running expenses of the Government for less than two weeks and it falls $3,305,000,000 short of meeting the deficit for the last fiscal year. Even as a redistribution of wealth measure, it would provide but $2.75 for each of our 120,000,000 people."

Britain Votes Charter For Indian Self-Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

France, with 15,000,000 inhabitants—is made into an independent self-governing unit for itself.

The other provinces are regrouped and are united to one another on the one hand and to the feudatory Indian states on the other, by a responsible Federal Central Government of two chambers. This Federal Government, while not completely democratic in the first instance, is designed to become so gradually, by a system under which Britain's guiding help is to be progressively reduced.

The basis of the whole system is an electorate comprising about 10 per cent of the entire population. That is three times as many people as have ever before had any voice in the Government. The franchise is on a low property and educational basis, applying to women as well as to men. It has been designed as far as possible to include everybody in India who is sufficiently advanced in civilization to be likely to be able to take any intelligent part in an election. The electorate is framed to be capable of indefinite extension as political consciousness grows.

Minority Representation

Special electoral arrangements have been added in order to insure that minority communities like Muhammadans, Sikhs, Indian-Christians and members of depressed classes, including "untouchables," shall each pull its due weight in the Government.

The general electorate is to ballot at stated intervals for the members of a series of 11 provincial chambers. There is also to be in each of the six bigger provinces a second chamber responsible to a small electorate composed chiefly of members of educational, propertied, commercial and other public bodies.

Indian Ministers responsible to the legislatures thus formed are to control all branches of the provincial administration. A British Governor remains in each province and will be head of the executive. But his ordinary function will merely be to see that the instructions given by the responsible ministers are carried into effect.

Only if the governmental omnibus shows signs of going into the ditch can he intervene to set it once more upon the road. The provinces are to raise and spend their own revenues. In short they are to be allowed to do just what they like so long as order is maintained, insolvency is avoided and no glaring discontent arises among the minority communities or in the public services.

Bicameral Legislature

The Federal Government at the center is to consist of two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. The Council of State is to have a maximum of 260 members. Of these, 150 will be chosen by a small electorate in proportion to the respective provincial populations. One hundred will represent the Indian princely states. Ten only will be nominated by the British Viceroy.

The Legislative Assembly will consist of not more than 375 members, of whom 250 will represent the provincial legislatures and 125 the princely states.

The Federal Government will be in the hands of Indian ministers responsible to this legislature. The Federal Government will deal with all questions of common interest to India as a whole, including that of tariffs, the main source of federal revenue.

Unlike the provincial governments, its scope will be limited in two respects, viz., in those of the defense forces and external affairs including that of the relations between the British Crown and the Indian princely states. These two departments will continue to be administered directly by the Viceroy, acting as the agent of the British Government.

Executive Subordinated

In all other respects the executive, of which the Viceroy continues to be the head, will be subordinated to the legislature.

The taxes—as fast as they are collected—will be paid in to a reserve bank free from political influence, and the Viceroy will draw upon this institution for the upkeep of the services for which he is responsible.

The balance of the revenue will be available for the general administration as the Indian ministry may decide. The ordinary duties of the Viceroy will end here. But in reserve will be powers, similar to those entrusted to the provincial governors, to intervene in practically any branch of the Administration, if serious misgovernment occurs.

In other words, the government of the country, with very limited exceptions, is to be handed over as a going concern to an Indian democracy, safeguards however being provided for use in case of need while this democracy is learning its job.

Neutrality Linked To Naval Defense

(Continued from Page 1)

ence must deal with the problem of naval bases, Secretary Swanson said.

"We are considering the problem," he continued, "because if we lose the Philippines, the navy might wish to go elsewhere in the Pacific." Both the Navy Secretary and Admiral William H. Standley, Chief of Naval Operations, emphasized that the Pacific fortifications could be considered actively only if the treaties expire.

The secretary threw no light on the British Admiralty's reported new building figures, despite Sir Samuel Hoare's further indication in the House of Commons today that they have been communicated to the American Government.

The United States, Secretary Swanson said, is sticking to the Vinson Act program which runs until 1942 and authorizes construction up to treaty levels and no higher. Of course, some existing ships scheduled for scrapping might be retained under the Vinson program, thus enlarging effective naval strength, but present American plans are based rigidly on the treaties and nothing more.

However, Secretary Swanson indicated, if Great Britain or Japan launch a new building program after Jan. 1, 1937, when the treaties expire unless renewed, the United States will have to consider its course of action, and in his judgment would follow suit. Under this head comes the question of battleship replacement, or building of larger capital ships than the 35,000-ton dreadnoughts of the post-war program. Many of these have been modernized, but in the competitive attitude which seems to be dawning in naval relations, the sky is indicated as the sole limit in tonnage.

Frederick H. Gillett

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 31—Frederick H. Gillett, who passed on here today at the age of 83, served Massachusetts in Congress for 38 years. As a Republican Representative he began his national career in 1892, becoming Speaker in 1919 to succeed Champ Clark. He was the first person to be chosen for this position from Massachusetts since the Civil War.

Wading through the aftermath of troubles arising during the World War from the entrance of government into business, Speaker Gillett advocated the immediate removal of all governmental shackles from business, particularly from the railroads and from telephone and telegraph lines. He advocated the entrance of the United States into the World Court as a promising step toward peace and concord.

At 74 he donned the toga of United States Senator from Massachusetts, defeating David I. Walsh, who was seeking re-election, in 1924. Few men in the history of Congress have gained as enviable a record for hard, faithful and intelligent work as did Senator Gillett. Recently he has been engaged in writing a volume of reminiscences following retirement in 1931.

They Will Earn Degree in Penology—Not the Third

Wide World

Department of Justice Opens School to Teach Latest Methods Against Crime

This Shows a Group of Enforcement Officials Chosen From Police Departments in 21 Cities Throughout the United States, Who Form the Opening Class of the First Police Training School Under the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Central Figure, in White, Is J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Bureau. To the Left of Him in the Picture Are, Successively, Peter J. Sicardi, Chief of the Bergen County (New Jersey) Police; Dr. John L. Sullivan, Chief of Police of Pittsfield, Mass. To the Right of Mr. Hoover Are Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General of the United States, Holding Hat, and Hugh J. Clegg, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Investigation, Under Whose Supervision the Police School Will Operate

Young Worker Declared to Bear Load in Social Insurance Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 31—The Roosevelt Administration "has missed a singular opportunity to place on the statute books a plan of social insurance which would be sound and effective in its operation, economically wise and socially just," in the opinion of Abraham Epstein, executive secretary of the American Association for Social Security, who is widely known as one of the foremost authorities on old age and other social insurance.

Mr. Epstein holds that the Administration, in putting forward a measure which fails to provide for any federal contributions to the old age security and the unemployment insurance funds, has "violated all sound social insurance plans," since a sound plan must "tap the wealth in the high, as well as the low, brackets."

Contradictions

"We believe this bill is so confused and contradictory in its basic principles as to endanger its workability," Mr. Epstein declared in an analysis of the measure radiocast over Station WEVD last night. "It is so complicated in its provisions that it will arouse opposition rather than favor. It is, moreover, so specious in its economic and social reasoning as to create great economic and social dangers. In most of its important aspects it is also of doubtful constitutionality."

Its Social Thinking

Mr. Epstein held that the chief fault of the bill lay not only in "its confusion of sound social insurance principles," but in "its wrong economic and social thinking." He analyzed the measure point by point; and while he granted that, in so far as the problem of destitution was concerned, the bill "would encourage states to protect destitute classes," not so much could be said in favor of the contributory old-age insurance provisions.

Paying the Cost

"It is neither economically sound nor socially just," he declared. "Under this bill the entire cost is levied solely upon the younger workers and their employers. In doing so, the bill places a back-breaking burden upon the present generation of workers. The younger workers as taxpayers will not only have to pay the cost of the noncontributory pension system, but also the largest part of the benefits under the contributory system for those now old and in middle age. From 1942 on, the burden of old-age support will be increasingly shifted upon that part of the population least able to bear it. The wealthier groups in the community will be gradually relieved of their share toward workers' old-age support.

Prices and Wages

"Moreover, since industry will make every effort to pass on its levy to the consumers or save it in reduced wages, it means that the employees, in their dual role of workers and consumers, are made to bear the major cost of supporting the aged and middle-aged wage and salaried workers. No other nation has ever put into operation an old-age insurance plan without placing at least some of the burden on the government, in order to make the higher-income groups bear a share of the cost.

Investment Problem

"The bill also sets up high contributions which will total 6 per cent in 1948, half of which are to be paid by the employees and half by the employers. Such steep contributions will create enormous reserves which the committee estimates will amount to $32,000,000,000 in 1970. Such reserves will not only become a problem of investment and a tempting political football, but may hamper recovery and cause social harm, since necessary purchasing power is to be withdrawn and salted away for many years."

Mr. Epstein not only questioned the constitutionality of the bill, but scored the unemployment insurance method that provides for "two duplicating systems of taxation"—federal and state. He held that this would cause "great annoyance and extra expense and hamper the administration of the system."

State Systems

"The present bill sets up no definite standards for the state systems," he continued. "This will inevitably result in a miscellany of 48 divergent plans, which will create endless confusion, bad feeling and disparity among the states. The problem of migratory workers cannot be met under this bill. Instead of encouraging employers to seek a state system of unemployment insurance, the bill actually penalizes them by permitting them to deduct only 90 per cent of their state contributions.

Sunken Liner Dynamited

MANASQUAN, N. J., July 31 (AP)—The first of a series of underwater explosions to remove the hulk of the sunken liner Mohawk from the Atlantic coast shipping lane was touched off Monday. Employees of a New York salvage company handled the work from the tug Resolute and a barge. Four more similar blastings are planned.

Columbia, S. C., 150 Years Old Played Part in Revolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Columbia's forthcoming sesquicentennial recalls the historic oration delivered by Gen. Wade Hampton in May, 1891, at the centennial anniversary of the first session of the General Assembly of the State in Columbia.

"Tradition," he said at the time, "says that the first site selected for our town was at Granby, which was then quite a thriving post. Besides the fact that the place was chosen as the first location of Columbia, there are several interesting historical reminiscenses connected with old Granby.

"It was there that 'Light Horse Harry' Lee, the father of our immortal Robert E. Lee, captured a fort held by the British. And in the old Cayce house, still standing, is a cannon ball fired by the dashing cavalryman.

"In his command, too, was Lieut. Peter Johnston, the father of the great soldier, Joseph E. Johnston, whose death the whole South has recently mourned so sincerely. The names of Lee and Johnston should make Granby historic for all time.

"Failing to put our town at Granby, the present site was selected, and the land on which it stands was bought from Col. Thomas Taylor, a distinguished soldier and patriot of the Revolution, and from James Taylor.

"I am sorry to say that the former never appreciated at its proper time the favor he did the State in disposing of this beautiful plateau on which we stand today; for he was wont to say he had ruined a fine cotton plantation and made a very poor town.

"Could he see Columbia today, in all its pride and glory, he would be forced to admit that, while a good plantation had been ruined, no more beautiful city than ours adorns our State."

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NATICK — Route 9
ONSET — 559 Onset Avenue
PLAINVILLE — Route 1
POCASSET — Shore Road
QUINCY — 521 Southern Artery, Route 3
READING — Main and Hopkins Streets, Route 28
REVERE — International Highway, Route 60
REVERE BEACH — State Blvd. at Elliott Circle
SALISBURY — Salisbury Square, Route 1
SAUGUS — Route 1 and Lynn Falls Pkwy.
SEEKONK — Routes 6 and 114
SOMERSET — Routes 6 and 138
SOUTH EASTON — Belmont and Washington Sts., Routes 123 and 138
WEST AUBURN — Southbridge and Wash. Sts., Routes 12 and 20
WEST SPRINGFIELD — 1296 Riverdale Street, Route 5
WOBURN — Lexington and Cambridge Sts., Routes 3 and 128
WOLLASTON BEACH — Quincy Shore Drive
NEW HAMPSHIRE
BOSCAWEN — Daniel Webster Highway, Routes 3 and 4
LAKEPORT — Routes 3 and 11
SALEM — Route 28
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NEWPORT — Two-Mile Corner, Routes 114 and 138
WARWICK — Spring Green, Route 117

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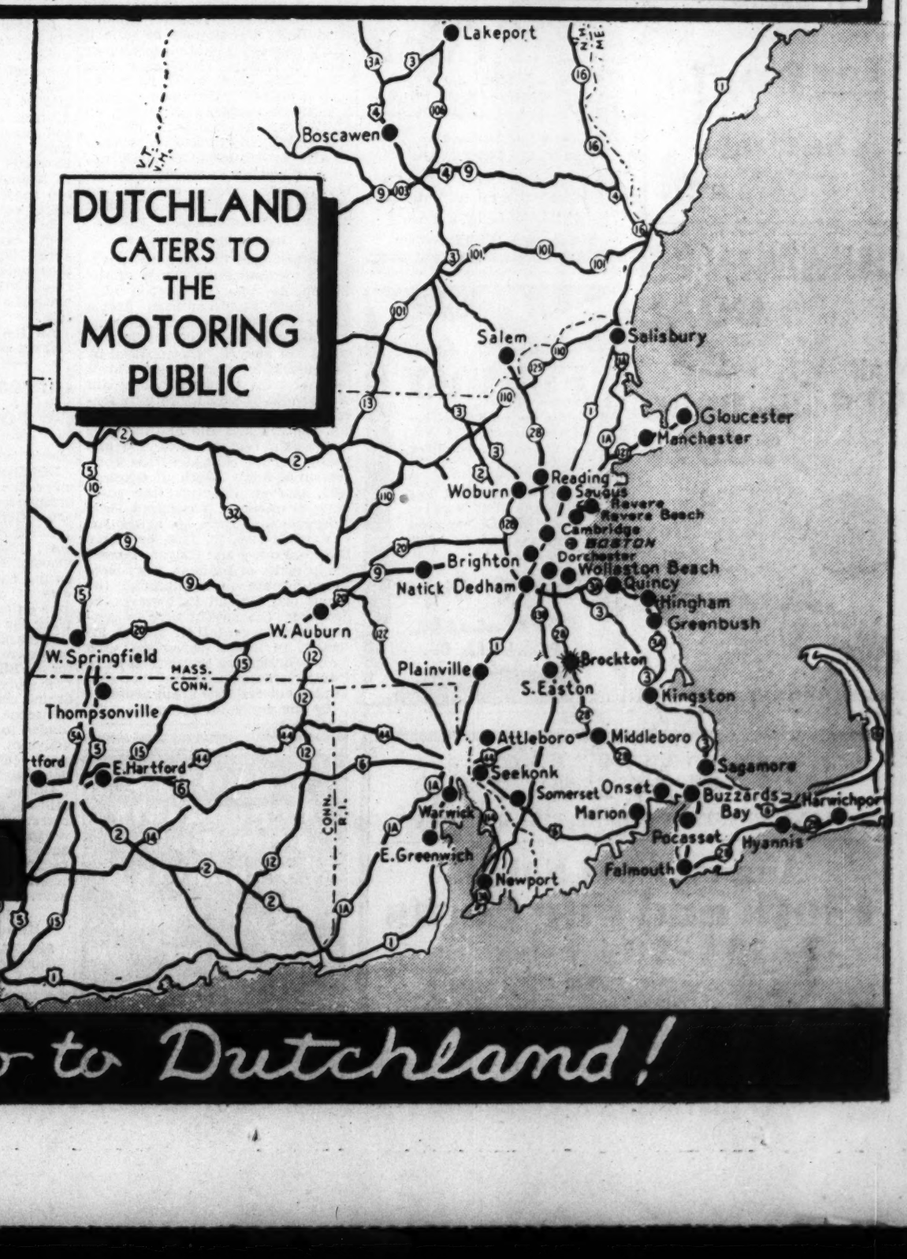

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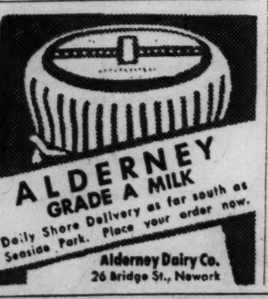

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Ethiopia Landlocked By European Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The principal relevant facts about Ethiopia around which rages the controversy which threatens to develop into war may be briefly summarized. Ethiopia is an inland country, or Empire, since it includes peoples who are not properly Ethiopians, in North-East Africa, lying between five degrees and 15 degrees North and 35 degrees and 42 degrees East, bounded on the North by Eritrea (Italian), on the West by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on the East by the French, British, and Italian possessions in Somaliland, on the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, while to the South are territories in which Great Britain is interested, notably Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, besides, at one remove, the Belgian Congo.

The two Italian possessions contain between them about 1,000,000 inhabitants; the French strip only about 9000, though in it is the port Djibouti which is linked by rail with Addis Abeba, the capital of Ethiopia; the British part of Somaliland 350,000, while the Sudan population is put at 6,000,000 in round figures, Kenya at 2,600,000, Uganda at 3,200,000, Tanganyika at 4,200,000; and the Belgian Congo at 15,000,000 if one includes Ruanda-Urundi which is mandated.

Britain Involved

It will be seen, therefore, that the interests of a number of countries, which are more or less immediate neighbors, are involved in the Ethiopian question, and that Great Britain is particularly concerned. It is particularly concerned, not only in East Africa as such, but because of Egypt itself which is joined up to the Ethiopian lake Tana by the Nile, and because of the whole Arabian scene which lies across the Red Sea, with the Suez Canal at one end and the port of Aden at the other.

Ethiopia is thus cut off from the sea by European powers, though the European possessions are only from 40 to 250 miles in depth. Both Britain and Italy have offered ports, which unfortunately might be rivals to the French Djibouti at Zeila and Assab. Other ports are Berbera (British) and Massawah (Italian).

Ethiopia is narrow in the north—about 230 miles across—and wide in the south—900 miles. Properly, it may be said to consist of the former kingdom of Tigré, Amhara, Gojjam, and Shoa; with more recent acquisitions in the south and east of Galla, Kalla, Danakil, and Ethiopian Somaliland with Harrar, which the present Emperor regards as his personal domain. Its whole area is 350,000 square miles.

Unscalable Mountains

Between the low-lying regions of the east and southwest are elevated plateaus with mountain ranges. The walls of these highlands rise abruptly, almost perpendicularly in many places. There are deep and narrow clefts through which run torrents which often lose themselves in the sandy soil of the plain. The fantastic shapes of the mountains, their fissures, their unscalability, make them extremely impressive in aspect.

In the event of military operations, unless these operations were confined to the lower levels, the offensive value of modern instruments of warfare would be largely nullified by the character of the country which renders it difficult of access.

The exact population is not known. It is usually put at from 10 to 12 millions, though well-known books of references continue to give figures which are only about half, around five millions.

The climate is naturally—owing to the different heights—very variable. In the Somaliland and Danakil lowlands it is hot and dry and desertic; on the highlands it is temperate. From June to September, speaking generally, there are heavy rains. It should be noted that heavy rain means a high Nile, for nearly all the flood water is derived from Ethiopian tributaries.

Few Towns of Size

Apart from Addis-Abeba, Dire Dawa, and Harrar, there are no towns of any size, partly owing to the state of incessant warfare which existed for centuries. The roads, suitable for wheeled traffic, are few. The mineral deposits include gold, silver, platinum, iron, coal, copper, sulphur, potash, rock salt and doubtless the exploitation has been inadequate. Manufacturing industries have not been developed. Rubber can be obtained. Coffee is cultivated extensively, and cotton, sugar cane, date palm and the vine thrive in many parts. There are large numbers of domestic animals.

It is often said that Ethiopia is a Christian country, but this statement needs very serious qualification.

In the fourth century a form of Christianity was grafted on to African heathenism, streaked with primitive Semitic ideas; and officially, despite the mixture of savage rites and loftier ethics, the state religion is a sort of Copt Christianity, with a head bishop consecrated by the Patriarch of Alexandria. But in addition there are many Muhammadans, to say nothing of the nondescript beliefs and practices of virtually uncivilized tribes.

Of Mixed Blood

The Ethiopians proper may be described as of Hamitic origin, Semitised by their relations with Arabia, and adulterated by intermarriage with Negro and other conquered races. It is from the Gallas, in part Moslem, or Pagan, that the army was mainly recruited, and most of the chiefs have some Galla blood. There are Falashas (the so-called Jews) and Negroes, and Ogaden, Issa, and other Somalis, and the various peoples who have been treated as inferior and who for generations have been subjected to serfdom.

The slave-holding practices of Ethiopia have been rightly criticized, though there is no doubt that the present Emperor has done something to fulfill the promise made on the admission of Ethiopia to the League of Nations in 1923 gradually to abolish domestic slavery, and above all to prevent the traffic in human beings which has been operating for centuries.

Such is necessarily a slow process. To change the status of domestic slaves, as distinct from changing their mere name, involves a change of social habits and of thinking; it calls for an economic transformation by which the slaves will be given opportunities of earning their livelihood. It would be foolish to expect rapid progress, even though a European power, or European powers, established a protectorate.

But energetic measures have been taken by the Emperor and particularly by foreign powers, to stamp out slave raids and the transport of slaves through their territory and across the Red Sea.

There can be no doubt that Haile Selassie, who succeeded to the throne in October, 1928, and was proclaimed Emperor in 1930, seeks the modernization of his country. But it should be remembered that something like the feudal system of the Middle Ages in Europe still exists, and though the authority of the princes of the provinces (the rases) has been diminished, it would doubtless be dangerous to dispossess them. Besides, such education as there is remains largely in the hands of priests and monks (though some secular schools have been founded at Addis Abeba, Harrar, and other centers); and the influence of the priests, not always prepared for progress, is powerful.

Certainly the Emperor would run grave risks were he to engage in combat with all the conservative forces of the country. In many parts of it, it would be hazardous to say that his writ runs. However enlightened Haile Selassie may be (and it would be an exaggeration to suppose that he accepts European ideas holus-bolus—all at once), he has to reckon with deep-ingrained customs, a scattered people, a hierarchy, an absence of the machinery of central control, and difficulties of communication. It would certainly not advance matters to attempt to move precipitately. Only recently an Eastern ruler was deposed because he tried to modernize his kingdom.

Recent Documents

The principal international documents regulating the status of the Ethiopians—who, as Gibbon said, after their expulsion from Arabia in the seventeenth century, and the increasing successes of the followers of Mohammed, "encompassed by the enemies of their religion, slept for near a thousand years, forgetful of the world by whom they were forgotten"—date from the end of the last century and the beginning of the present century. After the unhappy Italian campaign, the convention of Addis Abeba of October, 1896, between Italy and the great Emperor Menelik, recognized their independence. Then an agreement was signed Dec. 13, 1906, by Great Britain, France and Italy, to respect the integrity of Ethiopia. They were to co-operate in maintaining the status quo. Should it, however, be disturbed, the powers were to concert to safeguard their special interests. In 1908 a convention with Italy provided for the settlement of frontier questions on the spot—not worked out and now again acute.

By the notes of December, 1925, were specifically defined the interests of Great Britain and Italy. Italy recognized the exclusive right of Great Britain to deal with the waters of Lake Tana; Great Britain agreed not to oppose the Italian scheme for railway development in the hinterland of Eritrea or Italian Somaliland. The French protected arrangements which were envisaged under the 1906 agreement.

On August 2, 1928, a treaty of friendship was signed by Italy and Ethiopia providing for arbitration in all disputes for a period of 20 years. By further agreement at the same time Ethiopia was granted a free zone at the port of Assab in Eritrea, and provision was made for the construction of a motor road from Assab to Dessie. Other economic and political advantages were contemplated, and one of the Italian complaints is that Ethiopia has shown bad faith in carrying out these promises.

Eastern Australian Gold Fields Aided By State Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—High gold values and increased tonnages have been responsible for many innovations, not only in mechanical operations but in working systems in the eastern gold fields. At the Lake View and Star Mine, Diesel power units have been installed and the question of fuel oil storage has been the subject of much investigation and conference with the local oil merchants.

The State Government recently provided Esperance with a new jetty, primarily to cope with the increasing wheat production of the district, and to assist in their export in deep sea ship bottoms, but also for the more convenient and less costly handling of mining requirements between port and mine. A large volume of freight will be diverted from Fremantle, and the Eastern Gold Fields Railway, to be imported at the improved port of Esperance and transported over a shorter rail haulage via Coolgardie.

A bulk fuel oil terminal is to be built at Esperance of a capacity of 10,000 tons and preparations are being made for an increased supply of railway tank cars.

The present haulage for fuel oil from Fremantle is about 390 miles. Thus in addition to a considerable saving in rail freight, with the restored railway line between Esperance and Coolgardie it is expected a considerable reduction in running times can be effected.

Coal Output Shows Upturn in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—British coal mines produced 13,597,332 tons more coal in 1934 than in 1933, while an increase of 13,430,120 tons was disposable commercially, and exports were up 622,095 tons, it is reported here.

Proceeds from sales were £7,428,936 higher than in 1933, costs of production were £5,478,277 higher, and the credit balance was up £1,950,659. The additional amount of wages in 1934 was £3,968,541. The number of men employed remained about the same, and the output for each man shift worked rose slightly. Earnings varied by only a fraction of a penny a day as between the two years, but 2,849,000 more man shifts were worked.

In Northumberland, Durham and South Wales there were debit balances last year, as in 1933, though they were not large. In Scotland a credit balance of £667,694 took the place of a debit balance of £24,691 in 1933.

All the other large districts increased credit balances.

Increase in Work For British Blind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—More has been done to make the blind happier and more independent during the 25 years of King George's reign than in any hundred years previously, and the State has assumed far larger responsibilities toward the sightless during the period, Mr. H. J. Wagg says in a book recently published here on "A Chronological Survey of Work for the Blind."

Remarkable progress is recorded in the case of the National Institute for the Blind. Whereas this organization was originally formed as a publishing house for embossed literature, the scope of its work has been extended to cover practically all those activities that can be carried out more efficiently from a national headquarters.

During the King's reign, the printing and publishing of embossed literature has "grown out of all recognition." Fast running presses have been installed at the National Institute including a rotary press capable of printing 16,000 pages an hour.

Rebel Leader Sentenced

SANTA CRUZ, P. Q., July 31 (AP)—Salud Algabre Generalia, so-called general of the Sakdalista uprising in the town of Cabuyao where 52 people were killed May 2, was sentenced today to four to ten years in prison and fined $2500 for her part in the rebellion. The woman directed the seizure of Cabuyao and took an active part in the Sakdul uprising.

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Italy's 400,000 Ready for Action Against Ethiopia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—And Italy continues to pour troops into her East African possessions bordering on Ethiopia.

As far as can be ascertained an army 400,000 men strong will shortly be at the disposal of Premier Benito Mussolini to start his long-projected campaign for settling "old and new accounts" with Ethiopia.

It is the largest military force that has ever been dispatched to Africa by a European power, surpassing even those assembled on the Dark Continent by Roman generals and Napoleon.

Il Duce, who has often been compared by his devout followers to the great war leaders of the past, is evidently striving to emulate them on the field.

Duce's Double Role

Benito Mussolini is both Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister for the Armed Forces. He is handling the Ethiopian dispute in this double role. In his capacity of Foreign Minister he is conducting negotiations with London, Paris and Addis Abeba for the diplomatic settlement of his quarrel with Emperor Haile Selassie. As minister of Italy's armed forces he is accelerating war preparations to be in readiness in the event that the negotiations should fail to give the expected results.

Inasmuch as hopes of a diplomatic arrangement with Ethiopia that would satisfy Italian claims are very slim, people here are relying more and more on the Duce as Minister for the Armed Forces than on his diplomatic genius or willingness for the fulfilment of their country's aims in East Africa. Every Italian knows that the Fascist Dictator is seeking expansion for Italy's excessive population and that Ethiopia has been marked out as the land to be conquered by force of arms.

Five Divisions Mobilized

Already five regular army divisions and five Black Shirt divisions have been mobilized for active service in East Africa. An Italian army division on a full war footing contains according to some military experts 25,000 men, and according to others only 18,000 men. It may be safely assumed that each division numbers 20,000 men. On the basis of this calculation a total of 100,000 men of the regular army are either already in the Italian colonies in East Africa or are ordered to go there. The divisions mobilized are the Peloritana, Gavinana, Sabauda, Gran Sasso and Sila. It is possible that a sixth division, the Caprera, may be mobilized in the near future.

As soon as an army division is drafted out, a new unit takes its place at home. Colonial requirements are not in any way to interfere and impair Italy's military efficiency on her northern and eastern borders.

Fascist Nomenclature

The Black Shirt divisions mobilized contain each 12,000 men, the aggregate being 60,000. Added to the 100,000 regular soldiers this makes a total of 160,000 men. The official numbers by which the Black Shirt divisions are known correspond to outstanding dates in the Fascist calendar. They are: The "April Twenty-first" — the birthday of Rome and Italy's Labor Day; the "January Three"—the date of the momentous speech by Benito Mussolini in the Chamber of Deputies denouncing the Aventine Opposition after the Matteotti affair and opening the absolutist régime; the "March Twenty-three"—the anniversary of the formation of the first Fascist group; the "October Twenty-eight"—the anniversary of the Fascist Revolution, and the "February First"—the date of the foundation of the Black Shirt Volunteer Militia.

Il Duce's decision that the Fascist militia should be represented by its own independent units in the forthcoming campaign in East Africa is of special interest. The Fascist Party is thus taking an active part in the formation of an Italian Empire.

Mussolinis Enrolled

The Mussolini family is well represented both in the army and in the Fascist Militia, Il Duce's two sons, Vittorio and Bruno, have volunteered for service as pilots. In one battalion of the Fascist Militia on its way to East Africa there are four relations of Il Duce.

To illustrate the special nature of the Black Shirt military formations details are published in the Italian press of the composition of a typical unit, the "82 Benito Mussolini Battalion." The officers include 4 clerks and 19 professional men. Among the rank and file are one mayor, seven political secretaries of the Fascist party, 54 clerks, 373 laborers, 49 peasants, 200 craftsmen, 17 professional men and 113 men who followed various callings. Sixty per cent of the battalion are married men and 28 of them were wedded after the mobilization. There are also 27 pairs of brothers.

In addition to the divisions already referred to, fourteen specialized Black Shirt battalions, each about 1000 men strong, have also been mobilized. They swell the total to 175,000. To these must be added two army corps of native troops recruited in the colonies, totaling at least 100,000 men; at least 30,000 workmen, already sent to East Africa: the regular garrison stationed in Eritrea and Somaliland which since the subjection of Cyrenaica has been increased to about 40,000; detachments of the Air Force, auxiliaries and other special units.

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Italy Urged to List Grievances Against Ethiopia That Outlaw It From Being Member of League

(Continued from Page 1)

quarrel, it would appear fairly easy to put Italy in fault.

But Italy is not prepared to follow Ethiopia onto this slippery ground. It has intimated that it will not be indicted by the League, and might prefer to resign.

For Revision of Treaties

But the view is now spreading that instead of resigning Italy would be better advised to make its own appeal to the League, employing for this purpose in particular Article XIX which is equally binding. That article permits the Assembly not only to ask for reconsideration of existing treaties, but also demands examination of "international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world." Now it is claimed that in Ethiopia there are conditions which greatly affect other nations and which are incompatible with the general purpose of the League.

In brief, under Article XIX it would, it seems, be possible to scrutinize the whole situation resulting from the alleged existence of a slave-holding and semi-barbarous country which constitutes an anomaly and an anachronism remaining uncontrolled in Eastern Africa.

The question, however, it may well be argued, was disposed of when Ethiopia was admitted to membership of the League. It is certainly not more uncivilized now than it was in 1923; it has certainly not extended its system of feudalism and serfdom. On the contrary, there is reason to believe that it has done something, however inadequate, to bring itself into line with modern humanitarian thought. If it was accepted, with a full knowledge of its defects, it is impossible to reverse the earlier decision.

Too Hasty in 1923

There is, in League circles, a general regret that a more stringent examination of Ethiopia's credentials and qualifications was not undertaken in 1923. The League should not be ready to admit any and every country; membership should veritably be a certificate of good conduct, of a sufficiently high standard of civilization.

It is true that there is a provision for the expulsion of the member which breaks the Covenant; but obviously it would require a definite act to induce the League to take this extreme step which would stultify its own judgment; and, in point of fact, the provision has never been taken seriously, much less applied.

Yet, if it be assumed that new facts have arisen since the admission of Ethiopia, that it has not carried out the promises which it made in 1923, that it is not satisfying the conditions then laid down, obviously it would be possible to reconsider the whole case.

Now Italy is advised to draw up a list of grievances against, and to state its case far more fully than it has yet done. There are hints that it would be supported were it to take this course.

The League itself, be it clearly remembered, is not based on the assumption that all nations are equal. For League purposes, the members are equal. But the League recognizes specifically that there are relatively advanced and relatively backward nations. That is a vital part of its philosophy.

Precedents

Article XXII, though it refers to the colonies and territories of the nations engaged in the Great War, must be taken as a guide to the League conception of national inequality. It speaks of "peoples not able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world"; it says that the "well-being and development of such peoples forms a sacred trust of civilization"; it institutes "tutelage" by "mandatories" of the League Some people, it declares, are at such a stage that they must be put under the administration of mandatories who will guarantee freedom of conscience and religion, maintain public order and morals, prohibit abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic, and so forth. In short, the Covenant recognizes, quite plainly, at least four categories of peoples. It is a complete mistake to suppose that the League adopts the notion of the equality of peoples. It is precisely the opposite notion that it adopts, and mandatory rule—that is to say, colonization under proper conditions and League supervision, for the benefit of the native races—is an integral and vital part of League philosophy.

At any rate—the thesis is being put forward in some quarters that it would be in the true interests of Ethiopia, as well as in the interests of Italy, to say nothing of the interests of humanity, and in perfect accord with the conceptions of the League, to place Ethiopia under a mandate like Syria, or Tanganyika, or the Cameroons, or Palestine—until such time as slavery shall be abolished and primitive customs have been replaced by western methods.

Pool for Marketing Milk Introduced In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia is about to introduce the most drastic plan of agricultural marketing control ever attempted in Canada. In the Fraser Valley dairy industry, which supplies milk to Vancouver, returns from the sale of all milk will be pooled equally among all producers, starting Sept. 1. At present some 62 per cent of all milk produced in the valley has to be sold for manufacturing purposes and only 38 per cent can be sold in the fluid form.

In the future, under the new plan, each producer must take his share of the low price received for manufactured milk. He will be allowed to receive fluid prices only for 38 per cent of his output and must take manufactured prices for the remainder, even though he is able, through special arrangements, to sell all his milk in fluid form.

This program will be worked out by a system of quotas applied to each dairy herd. Each farmer will be told, on the basis of his past production, how much milk he can sell at the fluid price. Should he sell more than his share on the fluid market, he will have to pay some of his income into a central board at the end of the month. But different prices will be fixed for different grades of milk, so that the man producing a high grade will receive more than the producer of a low grade.

Strong protest against this pooling system has been voiced by many dairymen and the scheme probably will be fought in the courts as illegal, but the Government here has authorized it and intends to give it a fair trial.

Mounties May Drop Word From Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police may drop the word "mounted" from its title, according to Sir James MacBrien, Commissioner of the R. C. M. P. Twice already Canada's famous roving constabulary has changed its name and once more it may be altered to conform with changing conditions.

"When I joined as a recruit it was known as the North West Mounted Police," Sir James said. "Later the name was changed to the Royal North West Mounted Police, and it is sad to realize that our name may again be changed to drop the word 'mounted' from the title"

He explained that out of the force of 2900 only 300 men are mounted. "We have more dogs than horses, and most of our men travel in automobiles, aeroplanes and boats. In future recruits to the force will not be trained in horsemanship. Instead they will spend time learning the scientific aspects of the work," he said.

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Ten Guesses (50)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—Yes; on July 18 he told two American interviewers that peace was still possible.
2—No; he was the servant of Elisha.
3—No.
4—Yes: the Stars and Stripes fly day and night over the east and west porticoes of the Capitol.
5—Yes; according to the order of of succession established by an act of Congress, approved Jan. 19, 1886.
6—No; there are 10 decimeters in a meter. There are 100 centimeters in a meter.
7—Yes.
8—No; he was a great general of Carthage.
9—No; "together" is redundant, since the full meaning of this word is implied in the prefix "con" which means "with" or "together."
10—Yes.

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Leaders Favor Levinson Plan On African Rift

NEW YORK, July 30 — Hope springs high here today that when the League of Nations Council meets in Geneva tomorrow a solution will be found for the Italo-Ethiopian crisis.

Meanwhile, peace lovers and students of international affairs look confidently and expectantly for a solution of the difficulties, since should it fail the peace machinery set up in Versailles after the World War would, they hold, have to be scrapped or completely revamped along with all the treaties for the amicable settlement of disputes between nations, made subsequent to 1918.

The proposal by Salmon O. Levinson in The Christian Science Monitor of July 26, in which he suggests that the League of Nations failing to settle the dispute between Italy and Ethiopia, the matter be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice, was acclaimed as an excellent one in some quarters here, while in others it was held that such a proceeding would be futile.

Shotwell's Analysis

In all quarters the good offices of the Roosevelt Administration to bring about a settlement were seen as most desirable, for the dispute was held to have potentialities that would seriously affect the economic reconstruction work now on in the United States. The quicker public opinion understands this, the better, it was declared.

"Since the Government of the United States has widely stated it has no intention of taking any positive steps in the Abyssinian dispute which might be regarded as interference by the United States," Prof. James T. Shotwell, trustee and director of the division of economics and history of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, said today, "public opinion will naturally be concentrated upon the efforts of the League of Nations, and if the League, faced as it is with tremendous odds, should fail, we have two alternatives before us.

"One is to accept frankly a return to the prewar situation and the other is to study in what way the League of Nations should be reformed so as to make it more capable of meeting the situation for which it was designed.

"This latter task is one which sober students of public affairs are already engaged upon not only here, but in Europe as well.

"That should be the guiding line of American thought in the course of the crisis."

Waiting on Council

It will be recalled that Professor Shotwell's conversation with Aristide Briand in Paris helped to initiate the Kellogg-Briand Pact.

There was a noticeable reluctance among responsible men and women here to discuss means of arriving at an amicable adjustment of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute before the League Council has acted. In almost all quarters the thought was voiced that the situation had not shaped up in terms where it could be dealt with outside the League. This was reflected in comment by Frederic R. Coudert, international lawyer and president of the Greater New York branch of the League of Nations Association.

"It seems to me that in a time of such excitement as that through which we are passing, one should avoid emotional utterances and hasty judgment," Mr. Coudert said. "As to the precise differences between Italy and Ethiopia, their genesis, development and legal and moral aspects, I am not sufficiently informed to judge. I am very hopeful however, that as both parties are members of the League of Nations, and as on the whole the peace sentiment of the world is overwhelming, war between the two nations will be averted.

"The fact that the modern world is so interdependent renders this peculiarly necessary, and I have utmost confidence that the powers united at Geneva, acting through the League, may be able to avert a threatened local war—so fraught with possibilities of indefinite extension.

"The League was designed to meet precisely such a situation as has now arisen and its failure to do so would be an incalculable disaster.

"I am optimistic enough not only to hope, but to believe, that it will be able to fulfill its function and to avert any serious warfare."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, internationally known feminist leader, when her attention was called to Mr. Levinson's article, said, "It would be a great and grand thing to refer the Ethiopian dispute to the World Court. Almost anything would be better than having a war, and it is too terrible to contemplate the world rushing into another conflict which may involve those who were in the last one."

Emory Ross, secretary of the African Welfare Committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, found Mr. Levinson's suggestion "an excellent one, if, as he proposes, it should be held as a final solution after the presentation of the case before the League."

Making a Court Issue

"It seems to me however, from present indications, fairly unlikely that Italy would consent to making a World Court issue of it at present," he added. "I am sure for myself and my committee that we would support anything that looked toward an application to the World Court after the League had exhausted all its efforts to bring about a fair solution."

In Liberal, anti-Fascist and pacifist circles, blame for the crisis was placed squarely at the door of Premier Benito Mussolini, and strong support was voiced of the editorial in the Christian Science Monitor of July 6 headed "Court for Mussolini?"

George Soule, editor of the New Republic and member of the American League Against War and Fascism, said Mr. Levinson's suggestion "would be an admirable one if both nations sincerely wanted to avoid war and were willing to accept arbitral settlement of the ostensible issues according to the principles of international law."

"Unfortunately this does not appear to be the case," he added.

Mr. Soule agreed with Mr. Levinson that both Italy and Ethiopia were "legally bound" to submit the case to the World Court in the event the League of Nations did not settle it.

Violating Obligations

"The strength of international agencies for peace is not greater than the desire of Governments to keep peace," Mr. Soule continued, "and many Governments, constituted as they are at present, would in time of crisis rather fight for what they want than run the risk of losing it by a policy of conciliation. Promises and legal obligations mean nothing in such a situation.

"If Italy is to be kept from attacking Ethiopia, something stronger than a court, a treaty or a signature is necessary. The only force strong enough to prevail would be a convinced opposition to aggressive war on the part of the Italian people themselves — an opposition that would go to the extent, if necessary, of refusing all co-operation in the manufacture of food, munitions or public opinion for war purposes. Such opposition, however, cannot be effective without organization, and it is the tragedy of Fascism that under it no such organization is possible—at least openly.

Girolamo Valenti, outstanding anti-Fascist in this city of half a million Italians, and editor of La Stampa Libra, Italian language newspaper, found Mr. Levinson's proposal "sound, just and legal," if other means of peaceful settlement fail.

"I am, however, afraid that it will strike deaf ears as far as Dictator Mussolini is concerned," he continued, ". . . Signor Mussolini will only listen to one voice. That is the mighty opposition of the entire civilized world to his heralded . . . enterprise to 'civilize' a peaceful, weak nation which only wishes to be left alone to work out her own destiny."

Bruce Minton, associate editor of The New Masses, Radical weekly magazine, saw economic conditions in Italy as responsible at least in part for Premier Mussolini's Ethiopian policy.

"The fact is that Italian Fascism has reached the stage where its economy is threatened," he said. "The standard of living in Italy has steadily fallen, until it is the lowest of any imperialist country in Europe. The peasants are snowed under in taxes; wages since 1927 have dropped 60 per cent; the stability of the lira is shaken; exports have fallen off; unemployment mounts. Intense war preparations have added a heavy burden to the already badly strained and unbalanced budget. Discontent grows. Signor Mussolini's last hope is to bolster the failing Italian economy and distract the restless populace by the conquest of Ethiopia.

"Mr. Levinson suggests that the World Court has compulsory jurisdiction. . . . Dependence on the World Court or the League to settle a dispute where a strong imperialist power is committed to a war policy is dependence on an illusion. Neither the League of Nations nor the World Court was able to stop even the war between two backward, weak powers, Bolivia and Paraguay, nor could they prevent Japan's invasion of Manchuria."

Dr. Rheinald Neibuhr, professor at Union Theological Seminary and prominent pacifist, saw nothing in Mr. Levinson's suggestion.

A Woman in the News

Wide World

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Mahnkey
Ozark Mountain Newspaper Correspondent Who Visited the East as Magazine Prize Winner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

WHEN you see a person like Mrs. Elizabeth Mahnkey of Forsyth, Mo., you realize that the goal of mankind, which is to live, to love and to be happy, is no matter of geography.

Mrs. Mahnkey won out of a field of 1581 aspirants the title of "best country newspaper correspondent in the United States" in a contest devised by the Country Home Magazine; and, as winner, she had come to New York to be treated as a guest of the magazine for a week. Then she will go to Washington for another week, to see the President, perhaps, and then she will go back to work in Forsyth, a sprawling community in the Ozark Mountains with a census of 725, but in which everything that can happen to anyone in this world does happen, making it clear, after all, that people who live in cities only live in larger—not necessarily more alive—places.

For 44 years Mrs. Mahnkey has written "pieces" for the paper. That is what she calls them, with a fine sense of proportion; and that is what they are. She has written of the birth of a girl, written about her first party, her grammar and high school graduations, her engagement, her marriage, and her children — things like that—the cycle of contented life.

What Is News

Every once in a while in so-called intellectual circles there arises a discussion as to the nature of news. Mrs. Mahnkey could tell you, and it is not a very complex thing, as she knows it to be. When folks do things, that's news. Kinfolk, coming a long way to see people; a new baby; a party; two boys, going away to a CCC camp because they couldn't find any jobs.

People like to see names in the paper, and Mrs. Mahnkey's stories are always full of names, coupling the little events that make up the round of living.

Outside, somewhere in a dim region, there are international affairs, wars and rumors of wars, broken homes, accidents, crime; but Mrs. Mahnkey has never been interested in writing about these things, because they are the fortuitous assaults made on man's rightful state by wrong influences, and as such are not worth recording, having no quality of reality or well-being.

Readers and Editors

Mrs. Mahnkey's 44 years of work has not been well paid, in a material way but they have been abundantly paid in the satisfaction one gets from doing a simple job well.

Her husband? Well, a member of his family wrote for the paper, and when the paper came he read everything in it, but no more his wife's writing, and because it was hers, than any other writing in the paper. A newspaper is published to be read, and one subscribes to it to read it. And that is all there is to be said about that.

Mrs. Mahnkey has a few nice things to say about her editor. He was, she observed, a man who could write good editorials. He made mistakes, sometimes, but who does not? She had watched him for years—a simple, Ozark man, doing his job in his appointed place — and the thought had grown in her that not all the first-class minds invariably find their way to metropolitan papers, but that there are a great many fine minds functioning on the little papers of the United States; papers that you and I never heard of and maybe never will and men who lived far from urban centers, and so perhaps had a certain leisure for seasoned thinking.

Meeting Them All

That was about all. Mrs. Mahnkey passed a hand over her smooth white hair, brushed back and gathered into a knot at the back of her head. She was not overwhelmed by the City of New York; she looked forward to meeting Alfred E. Smith and Mayor LaGuardia and, in a kind of way, to speaking over the radio, though a country newspaper correspondent can do very well through the whole of life and never speak into a microphone. However, if it was to be done it was to be done; the people who were entertaining her had told her it was, and so she was going to do it.

Still, she could not help wondering what was going on back home about the neighbors; and she kept putting down little notes on little slips of paper and tucking them away for reference, because she is not used to being away from her beat in the Ozarks.

There will be quite a little to catch up with when she does get back.

McGrady Says NRA Loss Deprives 9,000,000 of Job

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 31 (AP)—Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, said yesterday that 9,000,000 persons in America are being deprived of work because of the lengthening of hours and a decrease in wages since the NRA was held unconstitutional.

"The problem," said Mr. McGrady, "is at the bottom of much of the nation's unrest." The Assistant Secretary of Labor, who flew here from Washington today in an attempt to settle the Industrial Rayon Corporation strike, said the Cleveland labor problem is similar to that of the nation.

Cattle Exodus Greater

The great plains drought this spring resulted in an exodus of cattle to more favorable areas twice as great as that of a year before. About 91,000 head were shipped out.

Sharp Recovery In Midwest Cuts Federal Relief

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 31 (AP)—Rural middle America is going off relief.

By thousands, farm families are becoming self-supporting, aided by better crop conditions, resettlement loans and their own efforts, an Associated Press survey showed today.

Since a year ago approximately 10,000 Kansas farm families have worked themselves off the relief rolls and 9600 families are beating back with the aid of rehabilitation loans, Carl Howard, supervisor of farm management of the Federal Resettlement Administration for the State, reported.

Kansas farmers were taken off relief last month and not more than 500 families are still getting this aid, Mr. Howard said

Recovery Reports Grow

Of 17,000 Minnesota families on relief in 1934, almost half—8000—again are on their feet through government loans to buy horses, cattle and seed and because of better crops.

Nebraska farm families on relief have dropped from about 3000 to a negligible number today.

In July, 1934, there were 27,484 Wisconsin farmers on drought relief. In June, 1935, the number had dropped to 550. Herman Somers, relief statistician, said this reversal was due to "splendid weather conditions and improved farm prices."

Incomplete information from Illinois is indicated that in 43 counties with heavy rural population relief clients dropped from 23,149 in 1934 to 19,968 in July, 1935.

Good Report in Missouri

Missouri relief officials reported some 4500 farm families "have become self-supporting through the rural rehabilitation program this year."

Iowa farm relief authorities said 3578 rural families were receiving drought aid on March 1, 1935, but the number had been reduced to 1619 late in July.

North Dakota, heavily hit by drought last year, had 32,102 farmers on relief, but the number has been reduced to 22,337. Of these, many "are receiving only partial aid," F. C. Hauser, FERA statistician, said.

In the West, Utah and Nevada reported increases in relief cases this year. C. O. Stott, Utah resettlement chief, said "effects of the drought still are being felt in the state," and a Nevada relief headquarters statement asserted "farmers . . . have had too short a time to become self-supporting or better their crop conditions."

Better Conditions in Arizona

Better crop and water conditions reduced Arizona's rural relief load from 3200 to 2500 families.

Idaho reported 5100 families on relief. Of 465 helped through rehabilitation channels in the past year "less than 10 per cent . . . have had any government aid since being loaned money."

A Minnesota relief official asserted "if crop conditions continue excellent and prices are right, virtually all cases will go off relief and be self-supporting."

A Wisconsin farmer obtained $1434 last year from the CWA, emergency relief administration and CCC wages of a son. He obtained a $990 rehabilitation loan and wrote for his family:

"We are happy and contented, and feel sure we will not have to go on relief again."

How One Man Recovered

Utah reported "rehabilitated farmers are paying out," and cited the case of one of 985 so aided who had been living with his family of seven in a chicken coop. Loaned $863 he has about completed a five-room house, has 1200 baby chicks, feed for them, a cow and a garden. He has repaid $242, is selling garden vegetables and his net worth is estimated at $892.

Arizona considers its problem acute because so many families are stranded in mining and industrial communities and must be moved back to farms. Difficulty is encountered finding farms with proper soil and adequate water.

California, without accurate figures on the number of relief, reports 150 families taken off in six weeks and a "going" rate of 100 additional weekly in the immediate future through resettlement."

Job Drive Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A new drive to take people off the relief rolls and put them back in private employment has been initiated by the city re-employment committee, following a meeting at which it was decided to contact local business concerns and trade groups and create a more sympathetic and understanding attitude toward the unemployed workers.

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Cubs Climbing in National League—Public Links Golf—$19,000,000 for Athletics

Cubs Win Tenth Straight And Gain on Giants

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Chicago Cubs captured their tenth straight National League baseball game yesterday by defeating the Pittsburgh Pirates, 9 to 6, and thereby reduced New York's lead in the pennant race to one game. The Giants divided a doubleheader with the Phillies, winning the second after dropping the first.

When the Cubs won their tenth in a row yesterday, we were reminded that this 1935 season has been full of streaks, both winning and losing. It seems that almost every day a streak of some sort is either being extended or ended.

The outstanding winning streak belongs to the world champion, St. Louis Cardinals, who went through 14 games, from July 2 until July 19, before they were beaten by the Brooklyn Dodgers. At the start of their recent home stand, the Cincinnati Reds enjoyed a seven-game victory run. The Pittsburgh Pirates won nine straight. The Cubs, as mentioned before, have now taken 10. They also have triumphed in 23 of their last 26 games, including streaks of eight, five and 10 games, respectively.

Giants Drop Six

The Giants, whose only lengthy streak was a losing one of six, haven't been able to win more than four consecutive triumphs in more than a month. The secret of their success is that they don't pause too long between spurts.

The longest streak of the year was compiled by the Boston Braves when they dropped 15 straight on their recent western invasion.

Although the Cubs have been firmly intrenched in the first division since the beginning of the season, they are now making their most serious threat to overtake the Giants. The Bruins only once had a grip on the lead and that was on the opening day of the campaign. On occasions they have taken possession of second place, but were never able to hold it for any length of time.

Charlie Grimm's outfit doesn't appear to have the all-round power possessed by the Giants, yet you cannot tell about this game of baseball. The two clubs met in a four-game series at Wrigley Field recently. Lon Warneke, ace of the Chicago pitching staff, faced the Giants in the first game. He went the route, beating the great Hal Schumacher, the leading pitcher in the National League at the time. The following day, left-handed Larry French outpitched Roy Parmelee, who was considered second to Schumacher in National League circles. And as if that wasn't enough, the Cubs came back the next day and won both ends of a doubleheader, defeating Carl Hubbell in one game and Al Smith in the other.

This sensational spurt won much respect from the Chicago public, which, until that time, had been fickle. After the Bruins had beaten Schumacher and Parmelee in succession, 46,186 customers turned out on Sunday to witness the double bill. It was estimated that more than 8000 were unable to buy tickets. Only once before that series had the crowd shown signs of coming back to their long beloved baseball outfit. That was on July 4 when 38,100 fans went home sour after watching the Cubs throw away two games to the Cardinals.

Cubs Well-Balanced

The Cubs are well-balanced, despite the fact that they do not boast the power of the Giants or Cardinals. When the unofficial team averages were last released, Grimm's boys were third on both the batting and fielding lists. Five men were hitting over the .300 mark and one other was not far below that level.

Leo "Gabby" Hartnett is the powerhouse of the Chicago attack. The big catcher, now that he gets an occasional rest, is pounding that ball. In 77 games he had an unofficial average of .346, a mark good enough to place him fifth among National League regulars. Frank Demaree, who has taken over the center field post, had an average of .336, at the conclusion of his forty-sixth game. Frank, incidentally, was voted the most valuable player in the Pacific Coast League last season while on option with the Los Angeles club.

Billy Herman, second baseman, and Augie Galan, outfielder, have stayed above the .320 level for weeks. The catching of young Ken O'Dea has enabled Grimm to give Hartnett an occasional rest. O'Dea was batting .311 at the 42-game mark. Stanley Hack only recently slipped out of the select circle.

The improvement of Charlie Root, veteran right-hander, has helped bolster the Chicago pitching staff. Root won only four games all last year. To date this season he has nine victories and is going at top speed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	60	32	.652
Chicago	61	35	.635
St. Louis	55	38	.591
Pittsburgh	53	43	.552
Brooklyn	40	51	.440
Cincinnati	41	53	.436
Philadelphia	39	53	.424
Boston	24	68	.261

Results July 30

Chicago 9, Pittsburgh 6.
Cincinnati 6, St. Louis 5.
Philadelphia 11, New York 5.
New York 8, Philadelphia 2.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Montreal	62	45	.579
Syracuse	60	48	.556
Buffalo	57	47	.548
Toronto	59	49	.546
Baltimore	57	52	.523
Newark	51	54	.486
Rochester	44	61	.419
Albany	36	70	.340

Results July 30

Albany 4, Toronto 3.
Rochester 7, Baltimore 2.
Buffalo 7, Syracuse 2.
Newark 5, Montreal 4.

Bermuda Eleven Wins

OTTAWA, July 31 (Canadian Press)—The touring Bermuda cricket eleven again defeated the Ottawa Valley team in the second game yesterday. The locals ran up a score of 124 runs, but Bermuda's response was 249 for 8 wickets. Christensen scored 74, not out, and MacRonald was similarly unvanquished at 106.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Congratulations to Great Britain

IT SEEMS to me that the first thing to do in discussing this year's Davis Cup campaign is to extend to Great Britain hearty congratulations over the splendid way in which they defended the famous trophy in the challenge round against the United States. The playing of Frederick J. Perry, Henry W. Austin, George P. Hughes and C. R. D. Tuckey was not only superior to that offered by the challengers, but it was tennis worthy of Davis Cup competition at its best. So long as John Bull can surround the trophy by the standard of tennis he showed in 1935, so long will the most sought-after tennis trophy of the world remain in Great Britain.

Keystone
Davis Cup

Austin Again Comes Through

The fact that Perry should have won both of his singles matches is nothing to be surprised at as he is unquestionably the ranking player of the world today and before the challenge match started he was conceded two victories by about everyone connected with the game. It was, therefore, up to "Bunny" Austin to come through with a singles victory at least in order to save the trophy. Based on the showing he made at Wimbledon, it looked very much as if he might lose to both Allison and Budge; but Austin had previously shown that he is at his very best in Davis Cup play, and this year was no exception. And when another year rolls round and the 1936 challenge round is played, the challengers will do well to figure that it will take just about as good tennis to defeat Austin as it will to win from Perry. Right now we see no country that can offer two singles players who can be expected to take two-out-of-four matches from them.

United States Did Its Best

These are the days when the second-guessers have their innings and we expect that there will be a lot of discussion regarding the handling and showing of Uncle Sam's representatives for some weeks to come. When they started on their quest of the cup, we regarded the team as one of the best that has gone across the Atlantic since the amateur days of H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., and we still believe this. That they met with the worst defeat that an American squad has suffered since 1921, does not change our opinion. We believe that Capt. Joseph W. Wear picked the best players at his command and the sole reason for their losing five straight was the fact that they met better players. The loss of the doubles was the hardest blow of all and it is possible that Allison's having to play the singles as well as doubles, may have weakened the Americans; but even granting this, it is quite evident that another doubles team will have to be found before the next invasion of England takes place.

Wide World
H. W. Austin

Must Build Around Budge

While J. Donald Budge, the youthful Californian, did not win a single match in the challenge round, he has shown that he is the most promising of the younger players around whom Uncle Sam must build his next team. He is unquestionably on his way to championship heights and, if another of the younger players can be found to go with him, America's outlook will not be as unpromising as it appears at the present time. There is ane thing certain, and that is that the U. S. L. T. A. can no longer look to any of its veteran players to bring the trophy back; and it should start right in finding a strong young doubles team and a singles player to go with Budge and devote its time and energies to developing them into a squad that will eventually bring the trophy back to the U. S. A.

Granby Mine Halts Smelter at Anyox

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The great smelter and mine of the Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company at Anyox, on the northern coast of British Columbia, will close within the next few weeks, according to information received by the Provincial Government here.

The operators, with headquarters in New York, state that they cannot continue to mine and smelter copper at present prices and the property at Anyox is almost exhausted after years of operation.

The closing of this large industry will throw some 1100 men out of work. They will be sent to Vancouver and many of them, it is feared, will be applying for unemployment relief allowances. All gains in employment registered by the mining industry in other districts thus will be canceled by the end of the Anyox plant.

South Africa Maintains Advantage in Cricket

MANCHESTER, Eng., July 31 (Canadian Press)—South Africa maintained its advantage in the test cricket series with England by forcing a draw in the fourth match concluded yesterday. Failure of the mother country to win the remaining match next month would result in the Springboks being declared victors in the international series as they are credited with the only victory to date, three games having been drawn.

England declared its second innings at lunch time with a score of 231 for six wickets yesterday, but of the 271 runs required for a victory the tourists had made only 169 for the loss of two wickets when play closed. The home players made 357 in the first time at bat, their opponents replying with 318.

Going all out for runs in the morning play England treated the spectators to a spirited display, but although the wicket still favored the batsmen the Springboks early indicated their plan to play for a draw.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	25	17	.595
Missions	25	19	.568
Los Angeles	22	20	.524
Seattle	22	20	.524
Oakland	22	21	.512
Portland	21	22	.488
Sacramento	18	26	.409
Hollywood	17	27	.386

Results July 30

Missions 4, Hollywood 3.
San Francisco 10, Los Angeles 3.
Portland 11, Sacramento 1.
Seattle 9, Oakland 1.

Perry in New York, Aug 13

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 31 (AP)—Fred J. Perry, who helped England no little to make it three in a row in Davis Cup team competition, will arrive in New York Aug. 13, preliminary to his defense of the American singles championship. Perry first won the American title in 1933. The peerless Briton will leave New York immediately for Canada, returning to Forest Hills, Long Island, the scene of the championship, a few days before the tournament starts Aug. 29.

Hayes Rink Wins Trophy

BUFFALO, July 31 (AP)—The W. Stanley Hayes rink, of Buffalo, captured the international lawn bowling team trophy by defeating the George Morse rink, of Niagara Falls, Ont., on the parkside greens in Delaware Park, yesterday. The Falls rink, down 7 in the tenth end, rallied in the late part of the game before going down, 17 to 15, in the face of accurate bowling by the Buffalo four. The Hayes rink succeeds to the title, which the John M. Boyce bowlers, of Buffalo, did not defend.

Favorites Gain First Bracket In Public Golf

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 31 (AP)—Strapping Lloyd Nordstrom, a Swede from Iowa, carried his medal honors into match play in the national public links golf championship today against an opponent who himself is lugging about a couple of national titles.

A new method of pairing the 64 qualifiers—instead of seeding favored players, the names were drawn from a hat—pitted the Davenport salesman whose 36-hole total of 145 strokes led the field, against Charles Ferrera, San Francisco steel worker who won the "poor man's" golf crown in 1931 and 1933.

Nordstrom, yesterday, added a 74 to his 71 of Monday to lead Scotty Campbell, Seattle star, and Mike Balega, 19-year-old Minneapolis postal clerk, by a single stroke for the qualifying test over the troublesome Coffin course.

His match with Ferrera headed a lower bracket packed with most of the surviving favorites for the 1935 public links title. Dave Mitchell, of Indianapolis, defending champion, was in it, paired with Fred Groat of St. Joseph, Mo. Campbell found himself in the same group, his opponent Frank Newell of Long Beach, Calif. Another was Arthur Armstrong of Honolulu, runner-up to Mitchell in the tournament in Pittsburgh last year.

Balega headed the upper bracket for the first-round 18-hole "quick death" matches. His opponent was Claude Rippy of Washington, D. C., who tied with Lieut. Kenny Rogers, San Antonio army flier, for fourth place in the qualifying test at 148. Lieutenant Rogers, Joe Coria of St. Paul, Louis Cyr of Portland, Ore., and John Ross of Los Angeles were other low scorers in this bracket.

First and second round 18-hole matches today trim the survivors of the huge field that started play Monday to 16 players. The qualifying round cut the competitors to 64, those with scores of 158 or better, and nine of 12 players who scored 159. Six won places on the first overtime hole late yesterday with par fours, one was disqualified when dusk intervened, leaving five others to battle for three remaining places this morning.

The principal fatality of the qualifying rounds was the "Bobby Jones" of the public links, Carl Kauffman of Pittsburgh, three-time winner of the national title. He scored 80—81—161.

A two-year hold by Los Angeles on the Warren G. Harding team trophy was ended as San Antonio, Texas, and Louisville, Ky., added up four-man totals of 612 to tie for the team championship. They will play off for the title later this week. Los Angeles was third at 614.

Helen Jacobs Sails From Southampton

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., July 31 (AP)—Helen H. Jacobs sailed for the United States aboard the Majestic today but said she'd be back next year for another crack at the all-England tennis championship. The comely Berkeley (Calif.) girl, United States champion, admittedly was disheartened by her defeat by Helen Wills Moody in the Wimbledon finals recently but said today she was determined not to give up her quest for the title that so often has eluded her.

Also sailing on the Majestic was the British Wightman Cup team which will play America's picked women's team at Forest Hills Aug. 16-17.

M. D. Horn, team captain, said he thought the British squad had an excellent chance to win the international trophy for the first time since 1930, especially in view of the fact that Mrs. Moody has announced she will not be able to play for the cup defenders.

The team consists of Dorothy Round, Katherine Stammers, Mrs. Phyllis Mudford King, Freda James, Nancy Lyle and Evelyn Dearman.

Reuben Fine, Champion, Meets Morton in Final

MILWAUKEE, July 31 (AP)—Swinging into the final round after outwitting his strongest challenger, Reuben Fine, 20-year-old defending champion from New York, found Harold Morton of Boston, standing between him and his fourth American chess federation open title today.

Morton, with only 2½ points in the masters' section, was rated easy prey for the young strategist, who last night maneuvered a draw with Arthur Dake, of Portland, Ore., leader among the qualifiers. Fine had 7½ points to Dake's 7 as they entered the final round.

Dake, meanwhile, was expected to have hard going against Frederick R. Chevalier, Holliston, Mass., in his final match. Chevalier has drawn three, lost two and won four matches.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	64	40	.615
Memphis	58	48	.547
Nashville	58	47	.552
New Orleans	57	48	.543
Chattanooga	53	51	.510
Little Rock	47	53	.470
Birmingham	42	63	.400
Knoxville	37	66	.359

Results July 30

Atlanta 3, New Orleans 2.
Birmingham 2, Knoxville 1.
Chattanooga 7, Little Rock 4.
Nashville 4, Memphis 3.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	57	37	.606
New York	52	37	.584
Chicago	50	37	.575
Boston	48	44	.522
Cleveland	45	44	.506
Philadelphia	39	47	.453
Washington	39	54	.419
St. Louis	30	60	.333

Results July 30

Boston 11, Washington 4.
Philadelphia 6, New York 5.
Chicago 8, Cleveland 6.
St. Louis 8, Detroit 6.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	62	40	.608
Indianapolis	58	42	.580
Columbus	56	45	.554
Kansas City	51	48	.515
Milwaukee	51	49	.510
St. Paul	47	49	.490
Toledo	40	55	.421
Louisville	32	69	.317

Results July 30

No games scheduled.

Jesse Owens Trying New Start for 100-Yard Dash

CLEVELAND, July 31 (AP)—Jesse Owens's former high school coach, Charlie Riley, has developed a new style of starting which he predicts may enable the Negro to realize the ambition of all sprinters to do 100 yards in nine seconds flat.

Preliminary tests have enabled the Ohio State runner to cut off one tenth of a second for his first 20 yards.

The new method is a combination of the standing position used by sprinters 40 years ago and the present kneeling position. Using the conventional kneeling start, Owens's first step as he comes up out of the holes is 23 inches. Using the new method his first step is 36 inches.

Riley said that with the new start Owens covers as much ground in seven strides as he did previously in eight strides.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

July 31, 1910

UNOFFICIAL major league averages were released and show Strunk of the Philadelphia Athletics still leading the American League in batting, with a mark of .382. Snodgrass of the New York Giants was leading the National League, with a .359 average. The base stealing battle between Cobb and Collins in the American League was as close as ever, Ty having 47 and Eddie one less.

Venzke Loses 1500 To Finnish Runner

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, July 31 (AP)—Gene Venzke of the New York A. C. found a tartar in Hockert of Finland yesterday as he bowed to that runner in a 1500 meter race as touring American athletes competed against Finnish, Swedish and Norwegian track and field stars. The time was 3m. 56s.

Al Moreau of Marksville, La., turned in the outstanding performance of the meet in winning the 110 meters hurdles in 14.3s. with Lidman of Sweden and Albrechtsen of Norway following him to the tape.

Ed O'Brien of the New York A. C. and Keith Brown of Yale were the only other Americans to win first places. O'Brien took the 400 meters run, beating out Wachenfelt of Sweden in the time of 48.9s., while Brown took the pole vault with a leap of 13ft. 4½in. Bill Sefton of Southern California was second in the pole vault.

The Swedish - Norwegian team took the 1000 meters relay race from the American combination of Moreau, Foy Draper of Southern California, Venzke and O'Brien in 1m. 59 3-5s.

Lundquist of Sweden won the high jump with a leap of 6ft. 2.3in. Brown was third in this event. Anderson of Sweden took the discus throw, tossing the disk 165ft. 9¼in.

Laabs Leads Minor League Batting Race

DURHAM, N. C., July 31 (AP)—Shooting at a stationary target, Oscar Eckhardt of the Missions team of the Pacific Coast League was unable to score during the last week in his drive for the Louisville Slugger trophy, emblematic of the batting championship of the minor leagues of baseball.

He lost eight points, reducing his average to .412. The injured Chet Laabs of Fort Wayne in the Three-I League, held fast to the top with his .424 figure. Following are the league leaders according to latest available figures:

Player, Club and League	Pct.
Laabs, Fort Wayne, Three-I	.424
Eckhardt, Missions, Pacific Coast	.412
Harig, Washington, Penn State	.398
Wasdell, Zanesville, Middle Atlantic	.398
Ferrell, Richmond, Piedmont	.397
M. Johnson, Fayetteville, Arkansas State	.387
Hodgin, Fieldale, Bi-State	.385
Arlett, Minneapolis, American Asso.	.384
Sweeney, Baltimore, International	.384
Dean, Opelousas, Evangeline	.381
Warren, Beatrice, Nebraska State	.381
Harper, El Dorado, East Dixie	.375
Peploski, Scranton, New York-Penn.	.371
Catchings, Muskogee, Western Asso.	.367
Pyle, Tyler, West Dixie	.364
E. Browne, Little Rock, Southern	.363
Goldfine, Winnipeg, Northern	.362
Cole, Americus, Georgia-Florida	.348
Clements, Council Bluffs, Western	.346
Weis, Fort Worth, Texas	.341

Miss Wethered at New London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 31—Joyce Wethered, the famous British golfer, will face her stiffest competition on Sunday when she plays against Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare on the Shenecossett links at Eastern Point. Mrs. Vare recently won the Griswold Cup here for the seventh time and knows the course as her golf in this tournament will testify. Never has she played in better form. T. Suffern Taller Jr. is coming down from Newport to partner with Miss Wethered while Max R. Marston, the former amateur champion, will be paired with Mrs. Vare.

Nation Awards $19,000,000 Fund For Athletics

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—On the theory that outdoor life builds better bodies, the Government has agreed to spend more than $19,000,000 on sports fields within the next few months.

The Works Progress Administration said that this month President Roosevelt has approved outlays of $19,097,976 for athletic fields, stadiums, swimming pools, golf courses, armories and tennis courts in 10 states.

Officials said additional funds may go for these purposes later, giving sportsmen and youngsters a good slice of the $4,000,000,000 works relief money.

Nearly $8,000,000 will be spent on building swimming pools, while $6,093,811 will go for construction and improvements on playgrounds. Golfers will benefit to the tune of $2,142,694, the sum approved for golf courses. Around $1,300,000 will go for athletic fields.

For general recreation purposes, nearly $1,500,000 will be used, while $161,239 will be spent for armories. Other projects approved include $70,455 for stadiums, $57,957 for gymnasiums and $32,797 for tennis courts.

The states benefiting this month and the amounts to be spent: Arkansas, $7159; Georgia, $130,601; Florida, $17,848; Indiana, $1,575,943; Kentucky; $2247; Michigan, $31,188; New Jersey, $915,677; New York, $15,659,882; Ohio, $506,579, and Pennsylvania, $252,353.

In New York City alone, $7,250,147 goes for swimming pools, $5,890,158 for playgrounds, $2,018,972 for golf courses and $500,605 for athletic fields.

Other large allotments include $116,124 for recreation in Clinton County, Indiana; $124,995 for recreation in Marion County, Indiana; $400,743 for swimming pools in Interstate Park, New Jersey; $58,624 for an athletic field at Carbondale, Penna.; $49,435 for a swimming pool at Dayton, Ohio; $90,260 for athletic fields in Akron, Ohio; $15,604 for a golf course at Kalamazoo, Mich.; and $14,436 for a stadium at Atlanta, Ga.

American Athletes Win in Every Event

HELSINGFORS, Fin., July 30 (AP)—Traveling American athletes today captured first places in every event in a meet with Japanese and Finnish track and field performers. A crowd of 8500 braved a pelting rain to cheer the Americans as they chalked up another smashing victory in their triumphant tour.

George Anderson of the Olympic club won the 100-meter dash in 10.8s. and the 200 meters in 21.9s. The 800-meter run was taken by Elroy Robinson of the Olympic club in 1m. 55.4s., and the 110-yard hurdles by Knewell Rushforth, Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce, in 16.2s. Gordon Dunn of the Olympic club won the shotput with a heave of 49ft., 10 7-16in., and then came back to take the discus throw also. The hammer throw was won by Henry Dreyer of Rhode Island State College with a heave of 163ft. 8in.

Jack Mauger of the Olympic club hoisted himself 13ft., 1½in., to win the pole vault, and Rushforth leaped 6ft. 3in., to win the high jump.

Ontario to Curb Sunday Trucking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Permits of commercial motor vehicles found being operated unnecessarily on public highways on Sunday will be suspended or revoked, it has been announced by the motor vehicles branch, Ontario department of highways. There is no intention to interfere with the operation of the limited number of trucks which must be used on Sunday in connection with the transportation of milk.

The operation of commercial motor vehicles other than those moving perishable goods is contrary to the laws regarding Sunday observance, it was pointed out, and the operation of these trucks further tends to congest the highways on the only day of the week when many operators of passenger cars can use them.

The step has been taken in view of the growing tendency on the part of owners of commercial motor vehicles to operate or permit the operation of such vehicles on Sunday.

Millers Best All-Stars

MINNEAPOLIS, July 31 (AP)—The experts were still guessing today as the Minneapolis Millers turned from their second victory over an all-star team picked from the other seven clubs of the American Association to meet the St. Paul team in a postponed game. The Millers repeated the feat of a year ago to turn back the All-Stars, 4 to 3, in the second annual benefit game. The All-Stars, under the management of Allan Sothoron of Milwaukee, got away to a three-run lead in the first six innings, but Joe Hauser of the Millers, former home-run king of the association, crashed out a circuit clout in the seventh inning, driving in Leitz ahead of him. The Millers then added two in the eighth to clinch the decision.

Cleveland Graphite Bronze Net

The Cleveland Graphite Bronze Company for the quarter ended June 30 reports net income of $388,573 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to $1.21 a share on its 322,160 shares of $1 par value stock. This compares with $1.70 a share on the present stock for the first quarter of 1935, and amounts for the six-month period ended June 30, to $936,490, equivalent to $2.91 a share.

Amusements

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.
SWIMMING AND PICNIC GROUNDS
Admission—15c Week Days
Showers, free dressing rooms, clean beach; no sewers; shady trees, tables, basket parties; swings; picturesque view of Jersey coast; rest rooms, see Funny Face Clown Monkey; refreshments reasonable; Smiling Kings and Princesses Parking Beach, Cor. Huguenot and Chester Aves., Huguenot Beach, Staten Island, N. Y. (Directions: Hylan Blvd. to Huguenot Ave., then to beach).

Dorothy Andrus Defeats Upsetter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., July 31—The Maidstone Club's invitation lawn tennis tournament for women, held over a day by rain, got under way yesterday, and the ladies proved far more consistent than the men over at Southampton. The seeded players, who were so badly decimated at Seabright, began to settle down to their usual form, and the 16 survivors included all the ranking stars. This was partly due, however, to the large number of local players listed, who could do little against the more experienced play of the leaders.

Dorothy B. Andrus, an early departure at Seabright, scored over the chief upsetter there, Catherine Wolf, 6—4, 6—4. Eleanor Jane Sharp and Katherine Winthrop had the hardest tasks, the former dropping the first set to Anne Page, the powerful Wayne (Penna.) player, to win at 4—6, 6—2, 6—3; while Jean A. Burritt, the Canadian player, took a set from the Boston girl, who won at 6—2, 1—6, 6—1. Ethel Burkhardt Arnold, Seabright winner, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Mrs. John van Ryn, and Carolin A. Babcock, the leading seeded players in addition to Miss Andrus, were all easy victors.

The doubles was also started, with Miss Babcock and Miss Andrus, Mrs. Fabyan and Mrs. Van Ryn, Mrs. Arnold and Gracyn W. Wheeler, Miss Wolf and Mary Greef Harris, the seeded favorites, all winning in straight sets.

Champion Examines Course

CLEVELAND, July 31 (AP)—William Lawson Little Jr., of San Francisco, national amateur golf champion, yesterday inspected The Country Club course, where he will defend his title Sept. 9-14. "I found it in excellent condition," Little said after returning from a trip around the course with Billy Burke and Charles Wallace, of Cleveland. Little planned to leave here early for Chicago.

Upsets Continue To Mark the Play At Meadow Club

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., July 31—This most surprising season, which will undoubtedly require the service of several expert accountants to work out the national men's lawn tennis ranking, received several more shocks as the result of the Meadow Club invitation tournament, now in progress, as two more of the seeded players yesterday followed John McDiarmid, dismissed on Monday, into the discard.

First, Robert Bryan, seeded eighth, and ranked last year at No. 19, fell before Martyn Buxby, No. 24, in straight sets, 6—2, 7—5. But the great surprise came later, when Henry Prusoff of Seattle, No. 20, staged a late rally to defeat Bryan M. Grant Jr., the little Atlantan, who won the national clay court championship this summer, 7—9, 6—3, 6—3, coming from behind after trailing in the final set.

Grant, seeded third by reason of his recent play and finalist here last year, was ranked No. 10 last season. This was his first appearance in the East this season, as he delayed his trip East several weeks beyond his usual time.

Clifford S. Sutter, also making his first appearance of the year here, managed to survive the day, but was carried to three sets by the new intercollegiate champion, Wilbur Hess, winning at 3—6, 7—5, 6—1, and Gregory S. Mangin, Seabright winner, had a third set to play before he nosed out young Samuel Lee, another Californian, 1—6, 9—7, 7—5.

Runyan in Canadian Open

TORONTO, July 31 (AP)—Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., champion of the U. S. Professional Golfers' Association, will make a bid for the Canadian open title this year, B. L. Anderson, secretary of the Royal Canadian Golf Association said yesterday.

Sporting Around the Hub

Fred Wright Favored to Win N. E. Golf Title

WORCESTER Country Club's beautiful golf course today was the scene of the opening match-play round in the 1935 New England amateur golf championship. Sixty of the field of almost 100 linksmen teed off this afternoon. The remaining 36 players start tomorrow. They seek the crown now won by Charlie Clare of New Haven, Conn.

Fred J. Wright Jr. of the Trapelo Golf Club, Waltham, is the outstanding favorite to win the tournament this year. Like many of the other leading players, he drew a first-round bye, and will not see action until tomorrow. Wright won at Worcester in 1927. This season his game has been so sharpened as to lead followers to believe he can come through with victory in the final. His path to the title will not be an easy one, and any one of the 96 entrants may catch him on that 23-year course he knows so well.

Greater Boston Netmen Win at Norfolk—Paul L. Guibord of Melrose and Dartmouth, Don Martin of Waban, and Sam Fitch of Boston all won their matches yesterday in the invitation tennis tournament at the Norfolk (Conn.) Country Club. Guibord defeated W. E. Quail of New York, 6—0, 6—0; Martin downed D. DeJongh, 6—3, 8—6, and Fitch eliminated James Boardman of New York, 6—2, 6—2. Pat Wright of Hartford is the defending champion. He won his opening match from E. McCann of Forest Hills, L. I., 6—2, 6—2.

Braves vs. Dodgers—The Brooklyn Dodgers and the Boston Braves are scheduled to play a single ball game at Braves Field, Allston, tomorrow afternoon, starting at 3:15 o'clock.

South Shore Women's Tennis—Three favorites bowed out of the South Shore women's tennis tournament at the Cohasset Country Club yesterday. Lucy Fowle of Winchester defeated Mrs. John J. Schieffelin of New York, seeded No. 3, at 7—5, 6—2. Mrs. Schieffelin won the North Shore championship recently. Louise Harding of Brookline beat Mrs. Daniel Caulkins, seeded fourth, 6—3, 6—2, in the second round, after eliminating Mrs. Robert H. Morris of Dedham, 10—8, 6—2, in the first. Other second-round winners include Ottilie M. Gaertner of Jamaica Plain, Mrs. Carlton Mabley Jr., Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, seeded No. 1, and Mrs. David Stone.

Sub-par Golf Beats Tourists—Jim Fogarty, home club professional, and Gene McDonough of the Essex County Club, yesterday teamed to defeat Mildred Babe Didrikson and Gene Sarazen, 3 and 2, in an exhibition four-ball match at the Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton. Fogarty, the new pro at Myopia, shot a 70, four under par. He missed tying the course record by one stroke when his five-foot putt on the 18th stopped one-half inch from the hole. Sarazen scored a 77, Miss Didrikson an 86 and McDonough an 80.

Walter Ring, Miss Didrikson's manager, reports that the Texas girl has earned over $7500 in her last six weeks work. This revenue includes a salary from a manufacturing concern, radiocasts, endorsements, and her share of the golf exhibitions with Sarazen.

Summer Hockey Rumor—Howie Morenz and Roger Jenkins of the Chicago Black Hawks may be in the Boston Bruin lineup this coming season. A three-way trade rumor persists in which Canadiens would get Nels Stewart from Boston and Lolo Couture from Chicago with Morenz and Jenkins coming to Boston and Cooney Weiland and another player of ability going to Chicago.

Here and There—Harold Munger, 18-year-old New London (N. H.) boy, yesterday won the New Hampshire junior golf championship at Laconia, stringing together five birdies and an eagle to post a 70, two under par, for a 3-and-2 victory over Warren Tibbetts of Manchester, reports the Associated Press. . . . The low-handicapped team of Mrs. Bradford A. Whittemore (the former Dorothy Hunter) and Margaret Curtis was eliminated in the first round of play in the women's invitation four-ball tournament at the Essex County Club, Manchester, yesterday, losing by one hole to Mrs. Gerald Henderson and Mrs. H. B. W. Snelling. . . . The Boston Redskins, professional football team, will train at the Waltham Country Club this year, opening practice on Sept. 3, which will give them four weeks before their opening game with the Brooklyn Dodgers. . . . Boston Swimming Association mermen and mermaids will hold forth in the pool of the Scituate Yacht Club on Sunday night at 8 o'clock in a special swimming meet.

Model Yacht Racing

FLEETWOOD, Eng., July 31 (AP)—The American entry, Yankee 2d, owned by William George Bithwell of Boston, Mass., remained in last place at the end of the second day of the international model yachting championships here. Great Britain is in the lead with 61 points, followed by Norway with 56, Germany with 34, France with 31 and the United States with 18.

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G. O. P. Head Accuses President Of Making the Constitution 'Goat' for New Deal Failure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30 — The unusual rallies of Republican leaders—first at former President Hoover's house in Palo Alto, and last week end down the Chesapeake in the yacht of Gov. Harry W. Nice of Maryland—were last night given national expression in a radio speech by Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Fletcher once more enunciated and confirmed what the G. O. P. wishes to make the 1936 issue: the New Deal's efforts "to pervert or subvert the Constitution." He assailed President Roosevelt on the same lines upon which the Springfield convention was concentrated.

Constitution the "Goat"

The New Deal, failing, seeks to make the Constitution its scapegoat, charged Mr. Fletcher, and thus "foments dissatisfaction and opposition to the Constitution." He argued that this "costly short cut to Utopia has led us nowhere except to a realization of its futility."

The New Deal legislation, he said, "will not square with the fundamental law of our Government," and that the Administration has decided that "constitutional barriers to planned economy are to be removed because they stand in the way of a centralized, socialized state, governed without restraint or limit by a President and a subservient Congress."

No Room for Both

"Either the Constitution must give way to the New Deal or the New Deal must give way to the Constitution."

President Roosevelt "desires to push the New Deal over or through the Constitution," he argued, pointing to the President's May 31 press conference when he projected his "horse and buggy" phrase as an implication of the Supreme Court's Schechter decision.

On that occasion the President had an opportunity, the Republican chairman asserted, to uphold the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court, but instead of doing so he turned away and showed "clearly his preference for the New Deal."

Shocked American People

Also sustaining this contention, Mr. Fletcher argued, was the President's action "in ordering Congress to pass a batch of laws which, to say the least, are of doubtful constitutionality and recognized as such even by the President himself."

"It shocked the American people," he said, "that a President of the United States, who has sworn to uphold the Constitution, should advise a member of Congress, also sworn to uphold the Constitution, to pass a bill about which there is reasonable doubt as to its constitutionality.

"The election next year will be one of the most important in American history. The fundamental issues are becoming clear. They will transcend party lines. The Republican Party welcomes the aid and support of every patriotic man and woman in this struggle to preserve our form of government and our free institutions."

Slovenes Find New Freedom In Political Shift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia—Slovene nationalism, like that of Croatia, has shown itself much stronger than the repressive power of a coercive regime.

Since the overthrow of the Yefttitch Cabinet and the advent of the Stoyadinovitch Government, whose chief aim appears to be to liquidate the more irksome features of King Alexander's dictatorship, a completely different feeling prevails in political and press circles here in Slovenia.

Whereas a few weeks ago it was absolutely taboo to mention the existence of a Slovene people, striving to preserve and develop their individuality within the South Slav Kingdom, that has now become the principal theme of the leading Ljubljana papers.

And it is the Minister of the Interior, Mgr. Anton Koroshets, long one of the most outstanding political figures in this province, who directs the tone of the daily in question. In other words, the Government itself is advocating that above all things each racial group should preserve its own characteristics and spiritual achievements, since the Yugoslav state was originally established on that basis.

Two months ago one heard from every Government speaker that in Yugoslavia there is only one nation and one language—namely, a Yugoslav language. It was not permitted to say that there are at least three distinct peoples. And the language claim was very strange, since Slovene is distinctly different from Serbo-Croat. The only way to make a Yugoslav language would be to suppress or supplant the Slovene tongue, and to that the whole Slovene racial group, about 2,000,000 in number, is opposed. They resisted the encroachment of Serbian in their schools with all their might, and developed a literature and cultural life second to that in no other Yugoslav district.

Now the old policy of forced assimilation seems to be giving way to another, and the preservation of racial individuality is being extolled as the way toward harmony, stability and a rich cultural life.

Labor Bill Drafted By South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The executive committee of the South Carolina Federation of Labor has instructed its legislative committee to draft a bill similar to the Wagner labor disputes act for introduction at the 1935 session of the General Assembly.

The proposed legislation would include provisions for collective bargaining and other features of the Wagner measure. It was agreed to sponsor the legislation at a conference here of the newly elected executive council of the state federation.

Members said similar acts were planned in other states also to correlate the national act with state legislation to make their application general.

A Few Impressions of the Boston Elevated Structure

By a Staff Photographer

Upper—A View of Elevated Construction, Looking From North Station Toward Haymarket Square. Lower Left—Abandoned Castle Street El Structure, Which Is Being Removed. Lower Right—Another North Station View of the El

Dewey Tells Plan Against Rackets: Asks Co-operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 31—Thomas E. Dewey today has spread before New York the work chart for his fight on racketeering to show that the stake of the average citizen in the success of the grand jury inquiry of which he is prosecutor is based on the fact that there is "not a family in the city which does not pay its share of tribute every day and with every meal it eats."

All are subject to this "huge unofficial sales tax," the young prosecutor told a city-wide radio audience last night in an appeal for co-operation from every person who has knowledge of criminal conditions, saying that it must be looked upon as a privilege, as well as a duty, to lend such aid and that the fate of the inquiry depends on it.

Feeds on All Alike

"The criminal underworld plays no favorites; it preys on the public, on industries and on labor alike . . .," he continued. "But with your help, I am confident we can make this city too dangerous for organized crime."

Then, stressing that sensational raids and arrests would be taboo because they result in acquittals which "only encourage the already overconfident underworld," and asking that no immediate results be expected, since it would take several months of quiet and careful preparation to produce important jury trials on major indictments, he laid down his plan of procedure.

The sole purpose of the inquiry, he said, was to prosecute to conviction:

These Must Go

1. Vice in organized form.
2. Professional criminals, crooked gambling places and lotteries.
3. Gambling or number games operated on a large scale by criminals for the profit of the criminal underworld.
4. Organized racketeering in the fields of business and labor.

The method, he continued, was "vigilant, continuous prosecution of every overt act of whatever type," and to win their objective of ridding the city of racketeers, the attorneys of the inquiry "will prosecute any crime in the book, from conspiracy and malicious mischief to assault in the first degree; from extortion to perjury; from income tax violations all the way to murder."

States Fully Equipped

This is on the basis that "every shakedown, every threat, every stink bomb throwing is a state crime," he said, and goes straight to the heart of this prosecutor's opinion that the country's 48 commonwealths are not dependent on federal agencies to get racketeer convictions, but have an adequate book of criminal laws of their own if their enforcement agencies will use it.

It was made apparent, however, that the state income tax law, which is weaker than the federal tax evasion statute so instrumental in the federal drive on gang "big shots," will be used by the Dewey investigators "only when the substantive offenses from which the income was derived cannot be proved."

"It is certainly not my intention to use the income tax as a primary weapon," Mr. Dewey elaborated on this point today. "Criminals should be convicted of the crimes they commit. They should also be convicted of income tax violations if they are guilty of them, but that is certainly not one of the important objectives of this investigation."

How They Protect Crime

Thumbing back through his portfolio as a participant in the federal prosecution of Harlem policy bankers, Mr. Dewey showed how, following the convictions of the ringleaders, their lotteries, netting about $15,000,000 a year profit, had been taken over by the operators of some of the major business rackets and so used to finance depredations against legitimate business.

"With such a war-chest," he said, "organized crime has the means of corrupting public officials and buying immunity from punishment."

Scarcely a business and not a family in New York City does not contribute to the "take" of "the business of successfully intimidating for the purpose of regularly extorting money,' the prosecutor continued, and the tribute "levied by force and collected by fear" is reflected in the price the ultimate consumer pays for everything he buys.

"Every barrel of flour consumed in New York City pays its toll to racketeers, which goes right into the price of every loaf of bread," he declared. "Every chicken shipped into the City of New York pays its tribute to the poultry racket out of the pockets of the public.

Forced to Pay Toll

"There are few vegetable or fish markets in the city where merchants are not forced by sluggings, destruction of goods, threats and stench bombs to pay heavy toll."

Mr. Dewey's review ranged the whole ramifications of rackets from their crudest form to the organization of industries into "pretended trade associations," which he described as "racketeering in its most effective disguise and most modern form."

"Today," he said, "certain corrupted labor leaders operate as extortionists both upon industry and the members of their own unions. . . . The public must not be allowed to believe that organized labor is represented by these few unions in which union delegates have become criminals, or criminals have been made into union delegates. Unless they are purged, labor unions which have been thus taken over by criminals will wreck the cause of organized labor in this country and set back its progress many years."

El Structure Removal Plan Hit as 'Mortgage on Future'

Boston taxpayers today countered against Mayor Mansfield's proposed $11,000,000 subway project and elevated structure removal between Haymarket Square and Sullivan Square, Charlestown, with a sharp demand for the continuation of the Mayor's professed policy of retrenchment in governmental expenditures.

Spurred on by the contention of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association that the "contagion" of spending had swept from the State House into the City Hall, taxpayers prepared to organize a powerful Boston association to prevent further "mortgaging of the future" for projects that are not necessary.

The taxpayers were wholeheartedly with the Mayor in the motive for his proposal, namely, to rid the city of the unsightly overhead elevated structures that have wrecked property values in the northern section of the city and Charlestown. And the taxpayers were not unmindful that the project would put 4000 men to work for two years and provide $6,200,000 in wages. These were the good points that the Mayor believed would encourage the PWA to provide the 45 per cent grant which stockholders of the Elevated and the City Council are seeking to obtain.

But the other side of the picture, that of saddling heavier burdens upon the taxpayers which they can ill afford to bear, is held completely in the background, according to Reginald W. Bird, chairman of the taxpayers' association.

Mr. Bird frankly admitted his ignorance concerning actual construction plans for the subway and demolition of existing elevated structures. These plans do not concern the taxpayer, he said, so much as the proposal to borrow money and "further mortgage the future of the city of Boston." The people are swayed, he said, by sympathy for the unemployed, unmindful of the serious consequences soon felt by their own pocketbooks.

"We do not want to build the impression," Mr. Bird declared, "that we are opposed to all spending. But there is a right time to spend money. And unless we hit at all proposed expenditures which entail borrowing, the city of Boston will saddle an unbearable burden upon the citizens of the future."

The rumbling, overhead structures that the mayor proposes to remove through PWA aid start at Haymarket Square, run across the Charlestown Bridge to City Square, Charlestown, thence along Main Street to Sullivan Square. The project would entail an extension of the borrowing power of the city. But it would answer the prayers of property owners who have watched their values shrink by millions of dollars. Hundreds of vacant apartments attest to the strong public distaste for these living quarters where the rails rumble all night and light leaks in only through the crevices in the wooden "rattlers."

From the standpoint of civic improvement, elevated officials and state authorities have been planning the removal of elevated overhead structures for many years. There are 10 miles of these disturbing structures in Greater Boston that have served the purposes of rapid transit and now stand in the way of traffic facilitation and sanitary housing.

Mr. Bird asked, "Is the removal of these structures as essential to the city as a sound financial condition?" That is for the legislators to decide when they receive the petition from the Mayor for enabling legislation to provide greater borrowing power.

Engineers are opposed to the project since it merely substitutes one form of rapid transit for another. Many think that the money, if it is to be spent, should go to improve rapid transit either along Huntington Avenue or into Somerville. These alternate plans have been before the legislators on several occasions only to be turned down.

The Metropolitan Planning Commission, whose duty it is to study and report on methods of facilitating traffic and rapid transit, declared that any facilitation program should logically begin with the removal of the antiquated overhead elevated structures which many agree were a mistake in the first place.

Directors of the Elevated are said to be favoring the project on the terms that the railway obtain free lease of the proposed tunnel over a 40-year period in exchange for bearing the brunt of the cost for removing the overhead two-mile structure.

If the project goes through, it will be the first major attempt to rid Boston of its 10 miles of "wooden rattlers."

Official Rides Cars, Buses to Decide Merits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Do Columbians want street cars or buses?

To answer this much agitated issue J. C. Darby, newest member of the state public service commission, plans to ride around with them until he finds out for himself.

He explained that he would board buses and street cars during rush hours and ask their occupants which mode of transportation they preferred, preliminary to voting on the question in the commission.

The commission has been petitioned by the city of Columbia to require the Broad River Company to substitute buses for street cars on all routes.

House Building Increase Reported By Trades Body

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 31—Private construction—house building, factory construction and remodeling—has increased markedly in the first half of 1935, as compared with the preceding year, the National Association of Building Trades Employers here reports.

At the same time, it finds public building slackening. However, since private building is taken as a more reliable sign of recovery than construction by governmental order, the contractors' organization regards the general situation as distinctly encouraging.

National Analysis

"An analysis of nationwide building activities shows no let-down from the forward march which began in 1933," said E. M. Craig, executive secretary of the association.

The survey of the association, made by Robert D. Steele, its statistician, was based on reports furnished by building trade organizations, chambers of commerce and similar groups in leading cities. What he found most encouraging, he said, was the indication that house building is being resumed. The Philadelphia Builders' Exchange reported 284 new houses started. The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce credited the coast city with 300 under way. Other estimates were 100 for St. Louis, 100 for Salt Lake City and 57 for Kansas City.

Authorities Predict Growth

A similar trend in Illinois is reported by the Illinois Department of Labor. The number of projects increased from 5199 for the first half of 1934 to 6687 for the corresponding period in 1935.

Cities in which the building authorities predict increases for 1935, as compared with 1934, include Akron, Louisville, New York, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Detroit, Kansas City and San Diego.

But the building trades have a long way to go to catch up. Mr. Craig estimates that the amount of private construction delayed during the depression to be about $20,000,000,000.

WPA to Organize Education Classes For 2,000,000 Needy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30—Emergency education classes, to give academic and vocational training to approximately 2,000,000 adults will be provided by the Works Progress Administration during the coming year.

Making this announcement today, Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, declared that the Administration would continue to avoid using federal funds for the regular public school system, but would supplement regular school facilities and personnel.

The WPA will continue the educational work begun under the FERA. Mr. Hopkins pointed out that "because of experience during the past year and a half, the education program should be better fitted than ever to provide the types of services urgently needed to help people improve themselves so as to be able to regain their place in society as self-sustaining citizens."

The emergency educational program includes:

1. General adult education for unemployed and other adults to gain additional training to fit them to become better workers, parents and citizens.
2. Literacy classes to instruct adults to read and write English with understanding.
3. Vocational education to instruct unemployed adults in practical occupations.
4. Vocational rehabilitation to help the physically handicapped to become self-supporting.
5. Nursery schools for preschool children of the unemployed.

Cuban Employees Indicted

HAVANA, July 31 (AP)—Francisco Diaz, former Subsecretary of Public Works and friend of President Mendieta, was one of 44 public works employes indicted yesterday, charged with misappropriation of public funds. Despite the reported intercession of high civilian officials, Diaz was held without bail, as were 17 others. Bail of $3000 was set for the remaining 26.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Heading for Fall—With New Hat Styles

Fashions—Foods
X Wednesday and Friday Page

Selecting Your Autumn Bonnet

Some Tilt Up, Some Tilt Down, and Some Do Both

By **Helen Johnson Keyes**

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE qualities which a woman should definitely eschew for her own character are those which, this fall, must date her hats. These should be sharp, forward, haughty, angular, crooked, irregular, with veiled designs and readily manipulated intentions! Yes, puckered looks, pointed thrusts (even cuffs!), narrowed vision and one-sided views are all to the good in millinery.

But we are putting the cart before the horse, the moral before the tale, having got our thoughts decidedly askew from studying so many forward hurrying brims and tip-tilted crowns. Let us go back, then, to the fundamentals.

Shapes for Every Mood

The reigning shapes are the shovel brim, carried over from summer, but developed in more angular ways and stressing triangles, bicornes and tricornes; off-face brims, typified by Agnes's aureole model, but carried on as an idea by the posing of berets and ripple-brimmed hats far back on the head; high crowns of the postillion, cossack and fez shapes, and also lower sports crowns which have a tendency to curve outward at the bottom like an inverted flower pot, and which often carry uneven brims with the forward thrust. Berets there are in great variety, beginning with the extreme type which shows an immense side drape, and dwindling through several graceful modifications down to a diminutive pancake; and shapes which while remaining berets, yet go off on a tangent of their own, such as those built of wide-spreading side wings of the material which radiate from a forehead band. Turbans, peaked and coned; toques, pill boxes and half-hats; skull caps; Florentine caps; and hybrid shapes with padded, double, triple and rippled brims, and perhaps two or three tiers of brims, have also joined the parade.

Materials and Colors

Felt is more important than is usually the case in the first fall styles. In fact, at the moment, it is leading all materials, and it may be plain, stitched, patterned or tweeded. Velvet, a dominant material for costume this season, does not monopolize, as it has been wont to do, all heart interest at the time when straws are cast aside and new romance solicited. No, despite the fascinating novelty weaves in which velvet is presented—with glinting cellophane threads and with patterned and marbled effects worked out in contrasted ground and pile—it divides honors with velours, antelope, flat furs, petersham, lightweight novelty woolens, faille, grosgrain, chenille, duvetyn, georgette, and crepe. Some of these materials are double-faced and when draped show contrasted surfaces. Fabrics are all much used, also, in combination with one another.

Colors are rich and various and it means one and the same thing when they are described as "stained glass," "Renaissance," "Italian," or "Venetian." According to whether we remember most poignantly cathedral windows, Florentine frescoes, or Venetian canvases, we shall use one term or the other, but in any case we shall know that the blues are vibrant, that the reds are of the vintage range, the greens often browned to olive and as often blued to peacock; and the browns burned to gold and copper. Contrasts are the essence of the color story.

Ostrich is the newest note in trimming and its versatility has never been more manifest than now. Medium-sized plumes are dyed in variegated colors and sweep from the front of the crown down the nape of the neck; fringes of ostrich are twisted into toques and are used like sprawling tassels over crowns and are sometimes knotted together, which gives them a smocked effect and plumes, curled or uncurled, tower on turbans like Hindu ornaments.

Veils contrasted in color with the hat's body, or vibrating with multicolored chenille dots, or plaided with stitching, are used completely to drape crowns or brims or the entire shape. A beret of this type is illustrated. Veils also trail like misty clouds from the backs of hats, sometimes merely as trimmings, and often as a termination of a conventional face veil.

Other Trimmings

Grosgrain ribbon, velvet ribbon, and belting are proving themselves handsome media. They are much used for bands around crowns, but their most interesting application is to form panels or sections which are let into some portion of the hat. An example of this is shown in an off-face, brimmed model illustrated. Gradations of color in grosgrain ribbon are played up effectively in this model by Lloyd, against black velvet. Ribbons of these types are employed also to form looped passages of interesting color across crowns and brims.

Metal and composition ornaments are given importance. No longer are they thrust into the finished hat as an afterthought or touch of supererogation, but serve as the basic plot for the drapery, which may twist from, let us say, a star in the back to a comet in the front, or from a butterfly in the back to another in some side fold. In every instance the line followed by the material is determined by the silhouette of the ornament.

Quills, real and simulated, are used both for high, dashing decorations and for supine areas which create rhythmic and brilliant patches. The quills on the manipulated beret illustrated are examples of this more lowly position, and their interrogative inflections give them considerable animation, which is further stressed by their color.

Hat trimmings often set in motion this fall a whole chain of accessories. One of our pictures shows a sports hat by Lloyd made of gray felt and amusingly trimmed with bone buttons strung on red velvet ribbon, which ends in a bow. This trimming is copied in a wide belt composed of four rows of these buttons, the two inside rows strung on the same red velvet as those on the hat, and the outside rows strung on gray velvet which matches the felt.

Suède and other fabric foliage, clusters of leather grapes, little mirrors, and such amusing trifles are easily composed into bags, belts, and what-not, which, when the same ornaments are used on the hat, tie the costume together in a diverting manner. Moreover, the manipulation of the crown through pleats, tucks, creases and eyelets can be repeated in the manipulation of the frock by means of identical techniques, and thus is built up an ensemble of considerable interest and originality.

By Joseph Capitaine

Left—An Off-Face Model of Black Velvet, With the New Brim Sweeping From the Side-Front to the Side-Back, and Trimmed With a Panel of Grosgrain Ribbon in Red, Blue, and Gray, Which Terminates in an Over-Brim Drapery. Center—A Manipulated Beret of Black Felt, Trimmed With Gray, Green, Red, and Yellow Quills With Interrogating Dispositions. Right—Beret of Renaissance Type, of Stitched Black Velvet, Trimmed With a Veil Sparkling With Red, Green, Yellow, and Blue Chenille Dots. Below—Sports Hat of Tweeded Gray Felt, With the New Slanting Crown and Uneven, Forward-Thrust Brim, Trimmed With Bone Buttons Strung on Red Velvet, Ending in a Bow. A Belt to Match Is Composed of Four Rows of Buttons, Strung on Gray and Red Velvet. All From Lloyd.

From Hobby to Industry

The Birds and Beasts Were There—Made of Leather

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

I FIRST came across the new leather jungle toys at the British Art in Industry Exhibition, and straightway took a fancy to them. I stood so long in front of the "Poly Bear" that one of the attendants began to eye me with suspicion. I could not explain that all I wanted was to hold the bear for a minute and then put him back again.

When I met Miss Edith Reynolds the other day I was able to hold all her jungle animals in turn, and to run my fingers over the cleverly modeled limbs, and enjoy the "feel" of the delightful creatures while she talked about her work.

Miss Reynolds' novel collection is a very young one, but it is growing so rapidly that one comes across her animals everywhere. Some have even made their way to the other side of the world.

A New Fashion in Toys

"It was a cutting from The Christian Science Monitor, a beautiful photograph of a camel, sent to me by my sister, that gave me the idea," she said. "I was living at home and wanted a hobby, and the camel suggested an outlet. I realized that there was an opening for a new fashion in children's toys, something that could be cleaned with soap and water if it got jammy. So I planned to make animals and birds from natural or colored leather, and fill them with sponge rubber.

"After thinking everything out I decided it would be best to get an assistant. So I put a notice in the window and one woman applied. She is with me still. She and I think out our ideas together in my room, planning, cutting out, and preparing the leather for the seven or eight women workers now employed who take it home and stitch it by hand, after which I do the actual stuffing and add the et ceteras. I did not realize at first how peculiarly individual animals' eyes and ears are, and gave them to a worker to do. But after struggling with them for some time she brought an elephant to me saying she couldn't get any expression into the poor beast, and that I had better put the eyes and ears in myself."

Miss Reynolds has had no training in art or in leather work. "I just happened to discover that I could do it," she said. "I suppose I have a natural sense of proportion, and I love animals, and get along well with children—perhaps that is all one needs! During the World War I took a course at an agricultural college, and trained Land Army Girls. After the armistice, I took a cottage at Kings Langley and worked up a little farm as a hobby. It was then that I became really acquainted with cocks and hens, and pigs and geese."

Kangaroos—Certain Favorites

"But not with 'poly bears' and camels and elephants," I said.

"No," she acknowledged, "they came by inspiration. But I got a bit at sea over a kangaroo's tail once. I made 20 little kangaroos in tan leather to present to the members of the Australian cricket team when they were over here last year, but I had to go to the zoo to find out what happened to their tails! When I saw the crowd of children with their noses glued to the bars of the enclosure I made a mental note: 'Kangaroos. Certain favorites.'

"In making my jungle toys I keep in mind how large a part real animals play in the character building of children and, whenever possible, add collars, or coats, or harness that can be taken on and off. The harness, by the way, is made for me by a real harness-maker, and is perfect in every detail. This donkey has its stable halter, which suggests right activity and thoughtfulness when the game is over and it is time to put it away for the night; and this greyhound has its cloth coat which must be put on when it is taken out on the lead, but removed when it is in the house. Give a child something definite to do with his toys and set him to work on it, and he will be very contented."

All the toys are nicely weighted, and are not too large for a child to carry.

"Children like to feel something definite," Miss Reynolds explained, "but if the toy is too big or too heavy the child gets tired on a walk and mother has to come to the rescue!"

The leather toy workers made cocks and hens with elegant, spindly legs for Easter, and a really royal lion for a Silver Jubilee toy, and now they hope to get busy on a wonderful Noah's Ark for next Christmas.

"I believe grown-up people love animal toys just as much as children do," Miss Reynolds said. "Many of my toys are bought for drawing-rooms where they stand about as ornaments. Others are being used for shop-window decoration, while a brightly colored giraffe, nibbling at a small hanging bulb shaded with a leather fringe, has an electric wire running through him, and is being used as a bedside lamp or a nursery light."

Before we parted she put a natural colored suede camel into my hands, a model of "Noel," the baby camel that was born at the London Zoo on Christmas day. Noel is standing on my oak chest now. He suggests sandy deserts and African suns and the music of the caravan. I wonder if any child would appreciate him quite as much as I do.

D. A. LOVELL

London News Agency

Group of Leather Elephants Made by Edith Reynolds.

London News Agency

A Greyhound Made of Leather

The Recipes
on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Corn Off the Cob—a Main Dish

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALMOST every truck garden in the United States boasts its small bed of corn, for to most American people corn is one of the most delicious dishes that the summer season offers.

Long before Columbus came to America, corn was growing in a wild state on the plateaus of tropical America, and was cultivated by the natives who not only roasted it on the ear, but ground it into a primitive form of what we, today, call corn meal. It is said that Columbus carried the first grains of corn into Europe on the return from his first trip to America, but although it was introduced into Spain at that time it was not until the late sixteenth century that France became acquainted with the sweet American corn.

There can never be too much said about corn, whether it be of the yellow or white variety, or that most delicious and all too little known variety, the black Mexican corn, sweet as honey. Here, then, are a few more corn recipes, guaranteed to make the family more enamored with their favorite than ever before.

Baked Corn Venezia

Scrape
6 ears of corn (2 cups). Beat
2 eggs. Add corn to eggs. Remove the seeds from
1 green pepper and chop it finely. Add
½ onion grated. Cook in
3 tablespoons butter for three minutes. Stir in
3 tablespoons flour gradually. Add
2 cups milk and
1 cup mild cheese grated. Add
Salt and
Pepper to season and
Dash of granulated sugar. Add to the corn mixture. Turn into a buttered dish and sprinkle with
Bread crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven until firm.

Corn Fritters

Beat
2 eggs. Add
1 cup corn
1 cup milk
1 tablespoon butter
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon sugar
Pepper to taste. Put all into double boiler and cook until thick. A little flour may be added to bring this thickness. When thick, pour out onto a large buttered plate and cool. Cut into strips, roll in egg, then in cracker crumbs, and fry in deep fat. Drain and serve hot. These are very delicious, and if made correctly, very light.

Corn Stew

Combine
3 cups of corn ears, either white or yellow, with
1 tablespoon flour and
2 cups scalded milk and put in double boiler. Cook until the corn loses the raw taste. Then season sparingly with
Salt and
Pepper and enough
Sugar to add to the sweetness.

Corn Saute

Scrape the corn from the cob until there are
3 cups of kernels. Add
1 tablespoon flour
Few grains of pepper
Salt, and saute all together gently in butter until brown and tender, 15 minutes is the usual cooking time. A bit of onion, grated, adds to the piquancy.

Corn in Tomato

Leftover corn is excellent when put into the center of tomatoes, which have been scooped out.

Mix the corn with the tomato that has been removed. Add salt and pepper. A bit of finely chopped green pepper gives a spicy touch. Fill the tomato cup with the corn mixture. Top with butter and a sprinkling of bread crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven until the tomatoes are done.

Among Beauty-Shop Operators

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Washington

SPECTACULAR growth of the beauty shop in the United States in the last 15 years has opened a wide field of employment for women, but for the most part such jobs mean long hours and low pay, the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor finds.

The bureau has recently completed a study of working conditions, covering 390 shops employing some 1300 white women and 75 shops with about 150 Negro women. Average weekly earning for the white women was $14.25 and for the Negro women, only $8. Almost one fourth of the white women and two thirds of the Negro women were earning less than $10 a week.

Business women who demand lunch-hour or after-dinner appointments probably do not realize that they are contributing to one of the most distressing features of work in this trade—the irregular hours. On week ends, before holidays and during the permanent-wave rush in the spring, appointments pile up and operators may have to work from 9 in the morning until 9 at night, the bureau found. Lunch time was described as a particular problem since the busiest time of day is from 11 until 2, and the girls frequently spoke of a cold drink and a sandwich eaten on the job as their lunch on busy days.

More than one fourth of the white women had worked over 48 hours in the week covered in the survey, and one of every five women worked at least 10 hours on one or more days in the week.

Before 1920, relatively few women patronized beauty shops. In 1930 there were three and one half times as many women working as barbers, hairdressers and manicurists in beauty shops throughout the nation as in 1920. Most of the beauty shops visited by the bureau's investigators were small—the typical shop employing no more than three operators. The basic services offered were plain shampooing, finger waving, hair cutting and manicuring. In the Negro shops, hair straightening was one of the chief drawing cards.

Tips do not add significantly to the low wages paid, it was found. Beauty-shop operators are a shifting group, often staying but a short time with one employer. Shop owners are reputed to be ever on the lookout to entice operators with a following away from their competitors.

Twenty-nine states have enacted laws regulating beauty-shop practices. Usually, such laws deal with the licensing of the shop and operators, training and examination of the operators, and sanitation.

Some Frozen Desserts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tropical Triumph

(Rich Fruit Cream)

Carefully combine and freeze thoroughly
2 cups crushed pineapple
2 cups crushed ripe bananas
2 cups whipped cream
2 oranges (juice and grated rind)
2 limes (juice and grated rind)
2 egg whites, whipped light
2 cups powdered sugar
2 tablespoons vanilla. Serve with grated cocoanut. This serves 15.

Fruit and Nut Parfait

Soften
½ cup chopped candied pineapple, orange peel and cherries in
3 tablespoons light corn sirup. Dissolve
1 teaspoon gelatin in
2 tablespoons cold water, melt and cool, then add to
2 cups whipped cream flavored with
1 tablespoon orange flower water and
1 teaspoon rose extract. Make an icing with
1 cup sugar and
½ cup water boiled till it threads, then pour in a fine stream over
3 egg whites whipped dry, beating constantly. Set pan in ice water and beat till cold and begin to set. Fold in the whipped cream and candied fruit mixture. Then add
½ cup chopped almonds, pecans and pistachio nuts. Place in freezing compartment for three hours. Serve in tall glasses topped with large maraschino cherries and a little of the cherry sirup. This serves 12.

Pineapple Sherbet

Cook together juice of
1 large can crushed pineapple
2 large lemons (juice only)
4 pints water and
1 cup sugar mixed with
2 heaping tablespoons flour. Strain, cool and partly freeze. Then add
1 cup light corn sirup
1½ cups powdered sugar and
3 egg whites whipped light. Freeze hard and let stand for three hours. It should be smooth and waxy in texture. This will serve 15.

Fancy Fruit Frappe

Dissolve
1 tablespoon gelatin in
½ cup water and melt. Then add
1 cup red currant juice
1 cup red raspberry juice and
1 cup pineapple juice. Beat hard and partly freeze. Then add
2 cups powdered sugar and
3 egg whites whipped light. Freeze till quite fluffy, but not solid. This serves 12.

Hurry-Up Hash

Boil a pound of rice until soft. Turn into a frying pan and add a can of corned beef and several sliced onions. Brown on one side and turn, stirring the browned rice through with a fork. Then place in the oven and brown, or brown the other side on the top of the stove by frying very slowly.

A can of tomato sauce can be added to give a different flavor. Any kind of leftover meat can be used in place of the corned beef, and chicken is particularly delicious.

Fashion Nuggets

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

The swagger coat, so popular all summer as a sports model, has been introduced into formal circles. Its length in this new environment is a matter of debate. Must it be long to look formal? Must it remain of three-quarters length to look graceful? The answer lies in the lap of the haute couture.

Sports colors will stress in combination, bottle-green and wine; reddish brown and gray; oxford with lavender-blue and also with an animated lavender; neutrals with bright contrasts; black with white; and some four-color chords, such as salmon, yellow and orange on brown. Brown, however, seems to be going out. Aqua, usually introduced in mid-winter, is running strong this fall. A real plum is a dominant color. For accents, emerald, hockey-red, and pottery-rust are liked; and some handsome tweeds combine blackberry with rust and lime; and purple, brown and wine on a neutral ground.

Crush-resistant velvets, both in silk and in du Pont rayon, will prove their value in a season of much velvet and intricate drapery. Tan-bark crepe, novelty faille, horizontally ridged, pebbly, and generally rough weaves, which nevertheless have soft, draping textures, will play the leading roles in autumn modes. Pure silk fabrics are featuring many wool-like and patterned effects. Relief patterns are prevalent and woven designs that look like embroidery. As a result of the wide-skirted silhouette silk taffeta 72 inches wide is being manufactured and a stiff silk satin 60 inches wide. Reversible fabrics are also an outcome of the interest in drapery and make possible many pleasing effects, which include both contrasts in color, texture, and in pattern. Much metal is used in silks and many dress fabrics are frankly imitative of upholstery goods.

Silks woven with metals are important for afternoon and evening frocks and also for blouses, waistcoats, evening jackets, evening sandals, scarfs, and turbans. In short, they play their parts chiefly in styles which derive from Oriental costumes, whose patterns and colorings they imitate. The metal motif is very often a patch or a stripe, a spot or a block.

Although over a period of about eight years the public has been startled from time to time by the sound of slamming doors in the streets of the great couturiers, it is true that today as the fall fashion shows are taking form, a very cheerful thought prevails in the ateliers. Despite the fact that Poiret, Redfern, Cheruit, Lyolene and other renowned houses have drawn their shades, new designers have intrigued the fashion-minded world by creations at once startling and beautiful. Knowledge of style and of the designers that initiate it and of the models identified with each during a season, has never before permeated so deeply as now the strata of social life, at least in the United States. Perhaps it is an acknowledgment of this larger and more democratic audience that the couturiers during the last two years have reduced their prices 30 to 40 per cent. Today the woman who dresses seriously buys the current Schiaparelli's, Lavin's, Patou's, and so forth, as bookwomen purchase the current titles by Thornton Wilder, Pearl Buck, Alexander Woollcott and other topnotchers of the moment.

White will not be featured for evening this autumn but, instead, bronze-greens and reseda green, gray, slate-blue, clear red, tangerine and silvery metallic patterns on black grounds.

Wide taffeta sashes in brilliant colors are being worn, tied in the back.

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Roads Have Been Changed

THE bay mare had been brisk as we crossed the level, but now, breasting the rise, David Chenery let the reins go slack. She settled to a steady plodding, and the flicker of the wheels became a slow rhythmic measure as we climbed. Languidly now, against a throbbing, muted thunder from beyond the hills, we heard the small roadside brook dropping over ledges, murmuring in the cool, wet dusk of stone culverts. David pushed back his hat brim, mopped his forehead.

"This," he rumbled, "is something like."

We plodded up the pale gold of this climbing road flecked with silver splashes of July sunlight, moving through waves of scent from sun-steeped pine and sweet fern. David's Jaalam drawl was pleasant, and his vowels twanged like muted harp strings. His whipstock slanted as we drew past a green break in the roadside brush; the deestrict school had once stood there. And when he admired tall ferns massed against gray stone walls he used the word "garden" with a lingering final *g*. I wondered idly at this, for David's usual speech is precise. Then he said, "Used to come this way often, as a youngster," and that explained much.

It hadn't changed greatly, he said contentedly. He could remember sheep walks and orchards where now the woods were green and heavy. The climbing road left the stream; up yonder, he pointed, was an old dam, where Alpheus Bridges had a mill after the big blow of 1846. He, David, had caught pickerel there, where now stood heavy timber. But on the whole there had been no gre't change; the road, now turning about a ledge, now rising more steeply to the crest, kept to its old course. Sensing David's mood, and remembering our errand, I foresaw but a poor end to it. David, I thought, wouldn't agree.

* * *

BEYOND THE CREST was level land and again open fields. David's thick eyebrows were whimsical, and the heavy gold chain across his waistcoat shook as he remembered things about the people who had lived here. The muttered thunder beyond the hill was nearer when we stopped, and his Jaalam drawl lingered as we parleyed with Craft Lovering. Craft's riding coat was leather edged; about his immaculate, mirrored boots two black Scotties circled while the mare laid back her ears. Here was the purpose of our drive.

For Lovering had, two years before, bought the old Chamberlin place at the bend of the road. A pleasant and homely place, under its tall elms; after the old fashion, house and barn stood close to the road, the sheds and smithy across it. Now Lovering, for privacy, wished to divert the old road, to turn it across the angle through his woodlot and pasture. David's word carried weight in Jaalam, and I had agreed to bring him out here. But now, as that familiar twang deepened in his voice, it seemed hopeless.

"An old ro'd, sir," he rumbled. "They hauled cedar timber over it from the swamp, back in the 1600's."

But this, Lovering said, was 1935. If we'd look? Through pine growth and over rocky pastures we followed the line of stakes; there wouldn't, we saw, be much grading, and Lovering would bear much of the cost. And as we came back, with the Scotties' tongues pink and lolling, most surprisingly David agreed. It could be done, the county commissioners permitting.

* * *

"ROADS HAVE BEEN changed before, on your place," said David. "That one between your house and barn was discontinued in '81."

"So? Thought that was always a farm lane." And when David, negligently, said that he'd like to drive up there, Lovering waved his hand. "Far's you like. I'm obliged to you, Mr. Chenery."

"No need. I'm ag'inst it. But I'll see it through for you."

Lovering's puzzled eyes followed us as we went between his clipped lawn and the barn with the oxbow over the door; sleek Jerseys looked placidly at us over stone walls from the cool shade of apple trees. The mare's hooves were soft and silent on the thick green as the old road rose toward that distant mutter beyond the hill. Pasture gave place to oak and maple growth; there were old gullies under the green sod, and the wheels were sharp on rounding dark ledges. Then there was an old clearing to the left, and David pulled up.

Of all save the very oldest of our Jaalam cellar holes, of all save those lost in the thick woods on forgotten roads, there are certain signs—old-fashioned roses glowing in the roadside brush, a stone hitching post leaning like the gnomen of a sundial, lilac clumps thick and glossy, a clearing with no visible reason. David went heavily over the wall, and I followed; we found the well, the barn pit, the house cellar with a great birch growing from a corner. To east and west, now, one looked out from this saddle over blue distance beyond tree tops; when the house stood here, perhaps, one could look down into the valleys.

"On a clear day," David said softly, "you could see the clock on the church, tell when milking time came." He nodded as I looked at him. "I lived here, two summers. Uncle of mine owned it; I worked for him, as chore boy, for my keep and fifty cents a week."

* * *

WE WENT THROUGH the fields, thick now with conical savins and the clipped rounded mounds of juniper, thicker still with the dark rounded snouts of ledges. Each ledge was mounded with small stones piled neatly, weathered and gray with lichen. Here was sign of a patient, an incredible, industry; and at the edge of the fields, where the land broke sharply to the east, down the slope, many feet thick, spread a broad talus of these same small stones. Cartload after cartload there must have been. One saw this uncle of David's stooping, lifting, slowly ridding these poor acres of his from the rocks that stubbed his plowshare and caught his hoe. This land, this saddleback of scant soil caught in pockets of the underlying ledge was his and he loved it. A man fared better, to be sure, in the fat lowlands, but this view to east and west over the green valleys, the scattered farms and the town, was worth something—was worth, perhaps, all this patient toil.

David rumbled, "Something of a monument, that," and we went up the hill, past the scattered stubs of a vanished orchard. Ledges grew thicker and the soil more scant; and as we came to the bare crest that grumbling undertone of sound swelled and grew. As David caught his breath and wiped his forehead we came to the crest, to the other side of the hill.

We looked down into a great jagged bowl, shimmering with heat, thick with slow drifting dust. Men were lost at the bottom of its immensity; trucks lurched over rough roads between yellow pools, and a power shovel was like a mechanical toy; drills chattered, a rock crusher roared, and toward great bins crawled the slow ribbon of a conveyor.

"I wonder," mused David, "what my uncle would make of that."

* * *

FOR A DOZEN years, now, this great bowl had been growing. Foot by foot it had deepened; foot by foot the edge had crept back toward this crest. Soon this solid ledge of traprock on which we stood would be crumbled, crushed, sorted and carried off to the making of roads. The quarry face would creep back, and in a year or so the old fields that David's uncle had tilled and tended so patiently would be stripped of their thin soil. Drills would probe deep their tough foundation, and in thunder would it cascade down, be crushed, be put to use. In imagination one saw, on summer evenings when the dust had died down and the long western sunlight slanted over the gulf, the swift swooping swallows calling and circling, fluttering and darting deep beneath his fields, his cellar hole. And one thought now, with a wry twist of thought, of his patiently gathered moraine of small stones.

"I like to come here," boomed David, "when I lose faith."

I stared, somewhat stupidly.

"We get old, sot in our ways, out of step. Times aren't what they were and therefore they're getting worse. I do'know. My gre't-grandsir cut ship timber and masts here, and his sons let the land lie idle. My uncle farmed here, and his sons went West. Now—well, it's put to use again. A different use, yes. Can't say I like it. But that doesn't matter. I suspect that more often than not," he drawled, "we don't like a change just because 'tis a change."

Hat brim tilted over his shrewd eyes, he watched a truck crawling ant-like toward the crusher.

"What matters about a road," he said comfortably, "isn't how it goes but where it gets."

DANIEL CHASE

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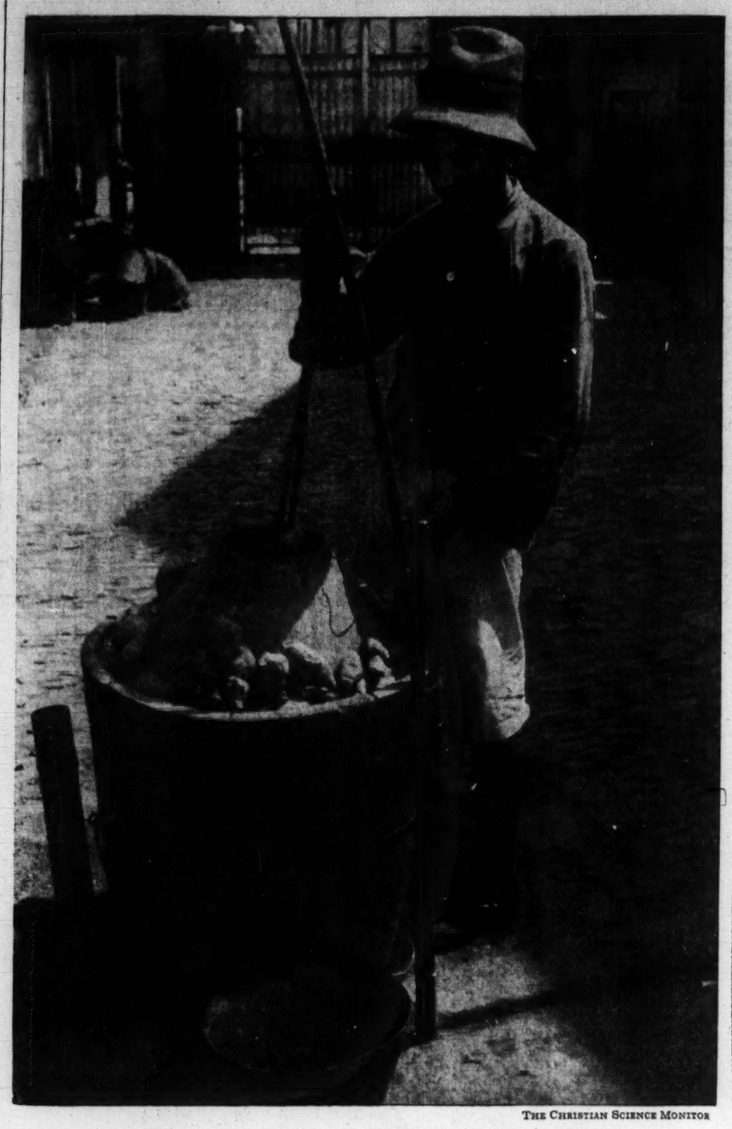

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SWEET POTATO OVEN": *A Photograph by Bruce Jenkins*

THOUSANDS of small merchants haunt the streets of China, selling everything from handkerchiefs to cane furniture, from lace to fly-swatters, from fiddles to cold macaroni, and offering every kind of service from letter-writing to haircuts. But probably the largest number of street merchants sell food. The wail of the food-sellers is one of the first sounds that greets the traveler in China. As his train draws into the stations the air is rent with long "ooh-urh's," giving the stranger the impression that something distressing is happening, but it is only the Chinese vendors on the platform, selling lunches. Later, in the streets, he may become conscious of a loud tock-tock sound, and will discover another food-seller advertising his wares by beating on a piece of hollow bamboo.

The sweet potato man carries his shop to business each morning, slung from a pole on his shoulder. Inside the fire-clay lining of his oven he has a little pile of glowing charcoal which makes it very hot. With his iron tongs, he arranges the potatoes around the oven walls, turning them till they are cooked all through. Then he lifts them out and places them around the top, where, even in freezing weather, they keep hot until a customer comes along.

This vendor's bucket of charcoal is set down beside the oven on a sidewalk in busy, cosmopolitan Shanghai—three cities in one—with its International Settlement partly policed by picturesque, blue-uniformed, turbaned Sikhs from India, its French Concession policed by small Chinese policemen in floppy French berets, and its ancient, teeming Chinese city. Side by side with Western ways, the ancient modes and methods of China persist. The rickshas rub shoulders with the automobiles, and teams of coolies may be seen pushing and pulling merchandise through the busy traffic on primitive two-wheeled carts. While most of the men still wear native garb, often they like to top it with a foreign hat, as this man has done. Thus he shows the China of today, carrying on the ancient ways of the East, but with a modern, western touch!

The Standard of Living

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH has been done in the last few years of trade recession to keep the wheels of industry turning, to maintain business activity, and to restore to the many the employment they had lost. Governments have expended time, money, and energy in endeavoring to evolve ways and means by which to provide workless men and women with the opportunity of securing gainful employment. In other ways efforts are continuously being made to maintain certain wage standards that the living conditions of workers may be held in as high a degree of comfort and well-being as possible. But this effort to keep up a standard of living based solely on a material sense of life and substance, with its accompanying false belief that the accumulation of material things is necessary to one's happiness and security, engenders fear, greed, covetousness, selfishness, and rivalry, and can only result in strife, discord, distress, and failure.

What then is the remedy? In rebuking covetousness and jealousy, the beloved Master, Christ Jesus, said that "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth" (Luke 12:15), and he gave to his hearers the parable of the rich man. Anticipating a life of continuous ease and pleasure, this man planned to pull down his barns and build greater, that he might the more conveniently store his growing wealth, only to realize the futility of his material sense of substance, in the light of God's demands. Jesus brought home to his hearers that of themselves material possessions are of little worth, and that the true sense of Life and substance is not to be found in matter, but in God, Spirit. Thus the question of the right standard of living is taken out of the material into the spiritual realm, where it belongs.

Our true standard of living then is expressed not in our worldly station, but in our moral and spiritual outlook and development. Thus, to raise or improve our standard of living we must improve our thinking and our conduct. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in her book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 250): "Upon this stage of existence goes on the dance of mortal mind. Mortal thoughts chase one another like snowflakes, and drift to the ground." Until we learn, through Christian Science, the way of true and profitable thinking and how to control our thoughts, few of us realize to what extent we allow our thoughts to wander in a maze of useless, unproductive, and profitless thinking. This Science teaches us how to lift our thought above the material sense of life and self, and to dwell in God, the Giver of every good and perfect gift. It unfolds to us the understanding of God as divine Love, and of man in His image and likeness. It teaches us that God, divine Principle, governs, controls, and sustains His universe, including man, in perfect order and harmony. As the image and likeness of the perfect, infinite God, man expresses or reflects the harmony, holiness, and perfection that are the eternal attributes of Mind.

"Man is the idea of Spirit; he reflects the beatific presence, illuming the universe with light. Man is deathless, spiritual. He is above sin or frailty" (*ibid.*, p. 266). By this lifting of our thought to Christ, Truth, and by the contemplation and demonstration of spiritual truths, we make them part of our daily thinking, and rise above all that is trivial, selfish, or unworthy. Christian Science lifts consciousness into the realm of the real and eternal, where harmony reigns, where good is supreme. Selfish, sinful, sick, and discordant thoughts are overcome and destroyed as we learn to declare and maintain our spiritual status as the perfect children of God. Regardless of what evil may claim for itself, there is no power or law of matter to hold mankind in bondage to the beliefs of evil in any form. "The less that is said of physical structure and laws, and the more that is thought and said about moral and spiritual law, the higher will be the standard of living and the farther mortals will be removed from imbecility or disease" (*ibid.*, p. 197).

The standard of living for each individual is to be established in his own thinking, and maintained there. Persisting in his efforts to spiritualize his thinking, he inevitably raises his standard, and in his daily living expresses more and more of the Christ-idea, as exemplified by Christ Jesus. And this right mental activity results in a more abundant sense of well-being. When human consciousness is filled with this Christlike understanding, when divine Love reigns supreme in the hearts of men, all greed, selfishness, and fear will disappear. Then will the standard of living indeed be lifted up and maintained, adequate for all; and love, justice, righteousness, and peace will be manifested in all ways among all men and nations.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Choristers of the Garden

THE African daisies bend and sway as small canary birds cling to their slender stems. A gorgeous canna blossom falls to the ground under the weight of a song sparrow. A hummingbird is bright and airy among the delphiniums. A phoebe makes itself comfortable on the back of a garden chair.

While two bluebirds flash and splash in the bird bath, two orioles come down by easy, watchful stages, via the Pittosporum and guava trees. They sometimes bathe with English sparrows, but bluebirds bathe only with bluebirds.

A flicker lights on the rim of the bird bath. He ventures to take a drink, but he is shy and flies quickly away, the color of sunset flashing beneath his wings.

Under a dripping water tap, the bees drink from a stone *moicajete*. They live in a certain north wall of the old mansion. High up under the eaves, a diminutive entrance leads to their ancestral hive.

"Caw! Caw!" There is a crow's nest in the giant eucalyptus tree across the drive. High above it, on ragged wings, soar two moulting crows.

From tree tops outside, a linnet flies straight across the garden to other tree tops. Swift as an arrow, and singing as he flies, he seems a veritable streak of song.

Tonight the moon will rise between the two tall palms that mark the far corners of the garden. Then the little owls will fly and talk, and make merry in the trees just over the garden wall. The deodar will be spun silver; the garden, a glade of dreams.

Only the Bee Is at Work

THE windows are all wide open; only the Venetian blinds closed. Here and there a long streak of sunshine streams in through a crevice. We hear the low sound of the wind among the trees; and, as it swells and freshens, the distant doors clap to, with a sudden sound. The trees are heavy with leaves, and the gardens full of blossoms, red and white. The whole atmosphere is laden with perfume and sunshine. The birds sing. The cock struts about, and crows loftily. Insects chirp in the grass. Yellow buttercups stud the green carpet like golden buttons and the red blossoms of the clover like rubies. The elm-trees reach their long, pendulous branches almost to the ground. White clouds sail aloft, and vapors fret the blue sky with silver threads. The white village gleams afar against the dark hills. Through the meadow winds the river,—careless, indolent. It seems to love the country, and is in no haste to reach the sea. The bee only is at work,—the hot angry bee. All things else are at play; he never plays, and is vexed that any one should.

People drive out from town to breathe, and to be happy. Most of them have flowers in their hands; bunches of apple-blossoms, and still oftener lilacs. Ye denizens of the crowded city, how pleasant to you is the change from the sultry streets to the open field, fragrant with clover-blossoms! how pleasant the fresh, breezy country air, dashed with brine from the meadows! how pleasant, above all, the flowers,—the manifold, beautiful flowers!

It is no longer day. Through the trees rises the red moon, and the stars are scarcely seen. In the vast shadow of night, the coolness and the dews descend. I sit at the open window to enjoy them; and hear only the voice of the summer wind. Like black hulks, the shadows of the great trees ride at anchor on the billowy sea of grass. I cannot see the red and blue flowers, but I know that they are there. Far away in the meadow gleams the silver Charles. The tramp of horses' hoofs sounds from the wooden bridge. Then all is still, save the continuous wind of the summer night. Sometimes I know not if it be the wind, or the sound of the neighboring sea. The village clock strikes; and I feel that I am not alone.

How different is it in the city! It is late, and the crowd is gone. You step out upon the balcony, and lie in the very bosom of the cool, dewy Night, as if you folded her garments about you. Beneath lies the public walk with trees, like a fathomless, black gulf, into whose silent darkness the spirit plunges and floats away, with some beloved spirit clasped in its embrace. The lamps are still burning up and down the long street. People go by, with grotesque shadows, now fore-shortened, and now lengthening away into the darkness and vanishing, while a new one springs up behind the walker, and seems to pass him, revolving like the sail of a windmill. The iron gates of the park shut with a jangling clang. There are footsteps and loud voices;—a tumult, . . . an alarm of fire;—then silence again. And now at length the city is asleep, and we can see the night. The belated moon looks over the roofs, and finds no one to welcome her. The moonlight is broken. It lies here and there in the squares, and the openings of streets,—angular, like blocks of white marble.—From "Hyperion," by HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

The String Quartet

We heard a quartet
Of German musicians
Playing their music
From over the sea,
Swift interplacement
Of eloquent voices,
Sheerest and clearest
Of euphony;
Deep as the source
Of Art's foundation,
Baring the oneness
At base of all—
Music, sculpture,
Poetry, painting—
Each in their bows
As they rise and fall;
Line, color,
Emotion, melody,
Counterpoint loveliness
Over the strings.
Listening, we wondered
At stress and at turmoil
When Beauty can fold Earth
So close in its wings.

EMILY C. SOWERBY

La Norme de l'Existence

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DURANT ces dernières années de recul dans les affaires, on a énormément fait pour empêcher que les rouages de l'industrie ne s'arrêtent, pour maintenir l'activité du commerce, et pour rendre à plus d'un l'occupation qu'il avait perdue. D'une part, les gouvernements ont dépensé beaucoup de temps et d'argent. Ils se sont énergiquement efforcés de découvrir des voies et des moyens capables de fournir aux sans-travail, hommes et femmes, un emploi rémunératif. D'autre part, on s'efforce continuellement à ce que le taux des salaires reste normal, pour subvenir aux conditions de la vie et permettre aux travailleurs de jouir autant que possible du confort et du bien-être. Mais ces tentatives—faites pour maintenir une norme d'existence basée uniquement sur un sens matériel de vie, de substance, joint à la fausse croyance que l'accumulation des choses matérielles est nécessaire au bonheur, à la sécurité des hommes—engendrent la crainte, la cupidité, la convoitise, l'égoïsme, la rivalité, et ne peuvent aboutir qu'aux dissensions, à la discorde, à la détresse, à l'échec.

Comment faut-il donc remédier à ces inconvénients? Alors qu'il censurait la cupidité et la jalousie, Jésus-Christ, notre Maître bien-aimé, s'adressa ainsi à ses auditeurs: "La vie d'un homme ne dépend pas de ce qu'il possède" (Luc 12:15); puis il leur dit cette parabole concernant l'homme riche: Anticipant une vie continuelle d'aisance et de plaisir, ce riche résolut d'abattre ses greniers et d'en bâtir de plus grands pour y serrer sans peine ses biens toujours croissants. Mais il comprit ce que Dieu requiert, et perçut que son sens matériel de substance n'était que futilité. De la sorte, Jésus enseigna à la foule qu'en elles-mêmes les possessions matérielles valent fort peu de chose, et que le vrai sens de ce que sont la Vie et la substance ne se trouve point dans la matière mais en Dieu, dans l'Esprit. Il est donc clair que la question touchant la norme de l'existence appartient non au domaine matériel mais au royaume spirituel.

Par conséquent, la vraie norme de l'existence se manifeste non par ce que nous possédons terrestrement, mais par notre point de vue et notre avancement spirituels. Ainsi, pour élever ou améliorer cette norme, nous devons perfectionner nos pensées et notre conduite. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne dit dans son livre *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)* p. 250: "C'est sur ce théâtre de l'existence qu'a lieu la danse de l'entendement mortel. Les pensées mortelles se poursuivent les unes les autres comme des flocons de neige, et tombent sur le sol." Avant que la Science Chrétienne nous eût donné le moyen soit d'avoir d'efficaces et bonnes pensées, soit de les régir, il en est peu parmi nous qui se soient rendu compte à quel point nous les laissions pérégriner dans un labyrinthe où elles perdaient toute utilité, productivité, efficacité. Par son enseignement, cette Science nous met à même d'élever notre penser au-dessus du sens matériel de la vie, du moi, et de demeurer en Dieu, le Dispensateur de toute grâce excellente et de tout don parfait. Elle nous explique ce qu'est Dieu,—comme Amour divin,—et ce qu'est l'homme, créé à Son image et à Sa ressemblance. Elle nous enseigne que Dieu, le divin Principe, gouverne, régit, maintient Son univers, y compris l'homme, dans un ordre parfait et harmonieux. Puisqu'il est l'image et la ressemblance du Dieu parfait, infini, l'homme manifeste ou reflète l'harmonie, la perfection: attributs éternels de l'Entendement.

"L'homme est l'idée de l'Esprit; il reflète la présence béatifique, inondant l'univers de lumière. L'homme est immortel, spirituel. Il est supérieur au péché ou à la fragilité" (*ibid.*, p. 266). Si nous élevons nos pensées jusqu'au Christ, jusqu'à la Vérité, si nous étudions et démontrons ces vérités spirituelles, nous les faisons entrer dans nos pensées journalières; c'est ainsi que nous nous élevons au-dessus de la trivialité, de l'égoïsme, et des choses sans valeur. La Science Chrétienne élève la conscience jusqu'au royaume de ce qui est réel, éternel, où règne l'harmonie, où le bien est suprême. A mesure que nous apprenons à déclarer et à maintenir notre état spirituel comme enfant parfait de Dieu, nous vainquons et détruisons les pensées égoïstes, coupables, maladives, discordantes. Malgré tout ce que peut revendiquer le mal pour lui-même, la matière n'a en soi ni pouvoir, ni loi, capables d'assujettir l'humanité aux croyances du mal sous quelque forme. "Moins on parlera de la structure et des lois physiques, et plus on pensera à la loi morale et spirituelle, et plus on en parlera, plus la norme de l'existence s'élèvera, et plus les mortels s'éloigneront de la faiblesse d'esprit ou de la maladie" (*ibid.*, p. 197).

Il faut donc que chaque individu établisse la norme de son existence dans son propre penser et l'y maintienne. S'il persiste dans ses efforts pour spiritualiser ses pensées, le disciple élève inévitablement la norme de son existence, manifeste dans sa vie journalière de plus en plus Christ, l'idée divine, que Jésus-Christ représenta, et éprouve un plus grand sentiment de bien-être résultant de cette activité mentale, correcte. Lorsque Christ, la manifestation divine de Dieu, établira la compréhension spirituelle dans la conscience humaine, quand l'amour divin aura la maîtrise dans le cœur des hommes, la cupidité, l'égoïsme, la crainte—toutes ces erreurs disparaîtront. Alors la norme de l'existence sera en effet plus élevée, maintenue: il y aura suffisamment pour chacun; et tous ensemble, hommes et nations, manifesteront dans leurs rapports l'amour, la justice, la droiture et la paix.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Atalanta in Brooklyn

She hurries down the street,
Her slender ankles flashing, silken clad.
On the corner there is a flower-stand
Where a pale Armenian sells violets;
She stops—hesitates, bargains a moment;
Then a tiny boutonnière is hers.
She is rapturous; the wood-scent of the violets thrills her.
Her step is lighter.
She will be late to work, but she will have her violets.

—ROBERT LOUIS SMITH-WALKER, in "Dawn Wind."

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Listed Stock Quotations

• Numerous Stocks Rise 1 to 3 Points in Active Trading •

Commodity and Money Markets

Public Utilities Lead the Market In Broad Advance

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—Led by public utilities, the stock market scored a broad advance today that recovered most of the ground lost in Tuesday's decline. Gains among power and light shares ranged from 1 to more than 3 points and in other groups, with the exception of metals, from fractions to more than a point with many new 1935 highs established.

Trading was the most active since May 28 at approximately 1,900,000 shares. The closing tone was strong.

The narrow swing in U. S. Steel probably reflected disappointment in some quarters over the second quarter earnings statement, made public after the close yesterday. The big steel company did not make as good a showing as several of the independents which have benefited considerably from flat rolled steel demands.

News from the business front was all in favor of those espousing the constructive side of the market. A large collection of quarterly earnings reports made their appearance to add to bullish sentiment, including Standard Oil of California which earned 43 cents in the second quarter against 37 cents in the March quarter and 31 cents last year. Two favorable dividend announcements also caught the eye of traders. Deere & Company, a prominent member of the farm implement industry, increased its quarterly payment from 20 cents to 35 cents a share and Westinghouse Electric made its first payment on the junior shares since the spring of 1932 with a declaration of 50 cents a share.

Bond Prices Rise

Rail and utility issues were featured in a generally higher bonds market today.

Carrier loans recorded gains of fractions to around 2 points, with Alleghany Corp., Erie, New York Central, and Nickel Plate obligations in greatest demand.

U. S. Governments were mixed, with trading in light volume.

A drop of 2½ points in French 7¾s looked like the result of a thin market. Yesterday the 7s yielded several points, due, it was assumed to the cash market causes. Colombian bonds were rather soft but most other foreign groups were steady

Business and Industry

U. S. Exports in June Reverse Seasonal Trend and Show Rise

Commerce and Finance

Huge Vegetable Pack Heartens Tin Can Makers

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—The tin can has unfurled another flag in its recovery march with news that the vegetable and fruit pack this year holds the prospect of being one of the largest in recent seasons.

Total production of cans bears a close relation to the size of the crop marketable in cans, but analysts point out that the business was not hurt by depression as much as other more vulnerable industries because of the necessity nature of its products.

Not a alone are the container manufacturers heartened by the prospects of greater sales. Steel makers who supply the tin plate have kept an eye on crop reports with the knowledge that a portion of currently rising steel production comes from the tin plate need.

The tin can field is dominated by two large corporations which account for about 75 per cent of output.

Competition between the firms, and with the glass container industry, has forced them to seek new uses for cans.

One of those uses has been as containers for motor oil, a practice which has gained popularity in recent years.

Such uses for cans, which are not of a seasonal nature, have aided in stepping up production, but volume is reported in the trade as still comparatively small.

From the expanding vegetable crop, however, can makers envisage a demand running into the millions.

Standard Statistics Company in a survey found that the pea pack is tentatively estimated at 25,000,000 cases, a total described by statisticians as a "record high."

This compares with production last year of 15,742,000 cases, a point which analysts believe in all events will be surpassed easily by the 1935 crop.

With the acreage of corn estimated at 25 per cent higher than last year, it is believed the corn pack may reach 18,000,000 cases, considerably higher than the 11,268,000 cases reported in 1934.

Standard declared the tomato crop forecast difficult, but said an increase is probable.

Industrial Production, Carloadings, Steel Output Traced

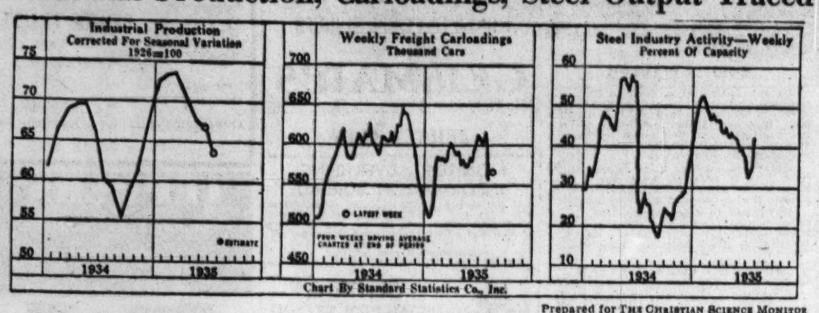

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The movements of three important indexes of our national economy—industrial activity as a whole, carloadings, and steel production—are traced on the chart from Jan. 1, 1934, to date.

Farmers' June Cash Income Is Under May But Above Last Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 31 — June cash income to farmers from sales of farm products and from government rental and benefit payments was $487,000,000, compared with $519,000,000 in May, and $451,000,000 in June 1934, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Income from farm products alone was $438,000,000 in June compared with $483,000,000 in May, and $422,000,000 in June 1934. Rental and benefit payments totaled $49,000,000 in June, compared with $36,000,000 in May, and with $29,000,000 in June last year.

The bureau has revised its estimates for the first six months of this year. Cash income from sales of farm products during this period are estimated at $2,670,000,000 compared with $2,466,000,000 in the first six months of 1934. Rental and benefit payments from January 1 to June 30 this year totaled $305,000,000 compared with $150,000,000 in the same period last year.

Income from marketings of farm products in the second half of 1935 is expected to exceed somewhat that of the latter half of 1934, but rental and benefit payments may be less, so that the total from both sources is likely to be about the same as last year.

A tentative estimate by the bureau puts the total income from marketings and government payments at about $6,700,000,000 for 1935, compared with $6,387,000,000 in 1934.

New Construction Method Seen in Use of Plaskon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO—After several years of collaboration with the General Electric Company, Aluminum Company of America, Toledo Synthetic Products, Inc., and Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., the Toledo Scale Company has brought out new construction methods, revolutionary in their implications to manufacturers. Its new retailer's scale is the first to depart from the conventional iron housing and to use plaskon, a urea-formaldehyde plastic.

Among the radical results achieved are the reduction in weight of this model from 154 pounds to 55 pounds; the elimination of the finishing and much of the assembly work hitherto required, and the possibility of using any of the colors of the rainbow. The latter possibility has potential value in construction of office machinery and similar equipment.

The largest plastic molding press in the world has now been built by the French Oil Mill Machinery Company. The press, purchased by the plastics department, General Electric Company, who are molding the case, is capable of a pressure of 3,000,000 pounds, and is 24 feet high.

Assets of Virginia State Banks Total $211,873,970

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., July 31—A statement of the condition of incorporated state banks in Virginia as of June 29, 1935, shows that the 197 banks reporting had $211,873,970 in assets.

The report showed that the banks had individual deposits aggregating $55,501,594, and time deposits totaling $87,710,525.

Public funds on deposit aggregated $10,396,663 and U. S. Government and postal savings deposits amounted to $3,984,345.

Revised Senate Gold Bill Permits Suits Against Government

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Administering a sharp setback to the Administration, the Senate Banking Committee today reported out the gold clause bill revised to permit suits on government obligations for six months after enactment of the measure.

The amendment, by Senator McAdoo (D), California, would permit suits either on Government "gold clause" obligations now matured, or upon interest coupons, but would require the bondholder to show he had been injured by the action of the Government in refusing payment of gold on its obligations.

The charge was attached to the bill by a vote of 11 to 7 over the opposition of Administration leaders on the committee who had sought to approve the measure in a form outlawing all suits on Government gold notes or obligations.

The bill provided that for six months after enactment, suits for damage could be brought against the Government "upon any gold clause securities of the United States or for interest thereon, or upon any coin or currency of the United States, or upon any claim or demand arising out of any surrender, requisition, seizure, or acquisition of any such coin or currency or any gold or silver and involving the effect or validity of any change in the metallic content of the dollar or other regulation of the value of money."

The amendment would leave intact any such suits already pending. There are two in the Court of Claims.

Steel Activity Now Highest Since April

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—Continuing the rise which started early in the month, steel operations, Iron Age reported today, are up another 2 points to 46 per cent of capacity, the highest level since April.

This marks the fourth consecutive weekly advance since the Independence Day period, and the steel trade looks for an even more pronounced upturn in August, according to the summary.

"Hardly less impressive than the increase in output," asserted the review, "is the pronounced strength of scrap, which has been manifasted by price advances in virtually all market centers.

"Automotive demand, though on a reduced scale because of the season, is still at the head of the list owing to belated and unexpected requirements for old models.

"Steel consumption by farm implement and tractor plants is unabated, and demand from makers of machine tools and other forms of machinery is expanding.

"Private building is showing gradual but steady improvement, and expanding farmer buying has been reflected in larger purchases of galvanized sheets, and wire products.

The Iron Age composite price for scrap steel has risen to $11.58 a ton from $10.83 last week. This is the highest level since the last week in February.

Plan Country-Wide Probe Of Bankruptcy Activities

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—A country-wide investigation of bankruptcy proceedings was announced by Chairman Sabath (D) of Illinois of the House Special Investigating Committee after a talk with President Roosevelt.

Sabath called at the White House to confer with the President on legislation to protect bondholders and said Mr. Roosevelt favored some action.

The chairman said that when Congress adjourns the committee will proceed to New York and thence to Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Cleveland, St. Louis, Newark, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle and southern cities.

Sabath said he favored placing a proposed federal protective agency in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency but would leave this suggestion with the President.

He asserted there was eight billion dollars in bonds affected by the proposed bankruptcy action.

Louisiana Rice and Sugar Crops May Top '34 Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 31—Crop conditions indicate increased production this season for two major Louisiana crops, rice and sugar. Acreage for both have been increased over 1934.

A report by Lionel L. Janes, agricultural statistician of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, indicated a production of 16,482,000 bushels of rice, comparing with 15,957,000 bushels last year and a five-year average production of 17,853,000 bushels.

With a reported increase of 4 per cent in sugar cane acreage, production of 3,296,000 short tons of cane and 242,000 short tons of sugar is forecast. This compares with 3,028,000 and 234,000 tons last season.

Another High Record In Power Production

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, July 31

ANOTHER high record was established in electric power output in the week ended July 27, with output reported as 1,823,521,000 kilowatt hours by the Edison Electric Institute. This is the ninth successive week in which all previous records for the period covered have been swept away. Last week's total was also the highest reported for any week regardless of season since February, 1930.

New high levels of output for several years are thus being established in the summer, although they are usually made in the winter. Last week's figure was 8.3 per cent above the total for the same week of 1934. Principal increases were found in the middle Atlantic, central industrial, and West Central states.

Income of American Public Gains During First Half of 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 31 — The American public received nearly $2,000,000,000 more in income, exclusive of Government relief, during the first six months of this year than in the like period of last year, according to A. W. Zelomek, director of the International Statistical Bureau, Inc. It is estimated that the increase over the 1933 period is $7,250,000,000.

The bureau also estimates that about $21,750,000,000 was received by the public in the form of farm income from marketings and rental payments, etc., and pay rolls from industry, transporation, trade and services for the first half of this year, as compared with about $19,750,000,000 for the like period in 1934.

The total for the first six months shows a gain of 9.6 per cent above the like period a year ago, 49.8 per cent above the first half of 1933, and 26.9 per cent above the like period three years ago.

According to Mr. Zelomek, the rise in income was greater than the rise in the cost of living. After allowing for the rise in the cost of living over a year ago, the increase in purchasing power was 4.4 per cent, as compared with the gain in actual income of 9.6 per cent. An analysis of income in six major groups shows that payrolls from manufacturing industries recorded the greatest gain, 13.1 per cent, with farm income showing an increase of 12.3 per cent.

Crude Oil Output Drops During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 31—Gross crude oil production last week in the United States averaged daily 2,734,650 barrels, compared with 2,738,800 in the preceding week, a decrease of 4150 barrels, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

The most important change was a decline of 6850 barrels in the daily average output of Louisiana.

Production was 74,650 barrels in excess of the calculations of 2,660,000 barrels daily average by the Department of the Interior for July.

Stocks of motor fuel, including the amount of unfinished gasoline contained in naphtha distillates, in the United States at the close of the week amounted to 60,080,000 barrels, compared with 60,777,000 at the end of the previous week, a drop of 693,000

Stocks of gasoline at reporting refineries decreased 218,000 barrels to 28,623,000, those at bulk terminals, "in transit" and in pipe lines were down 372,000 barrels to 19,534,000, and those of unfinished gasoline declined 148,000 barrels to 6,012,000. Other motor fuel stocks were up 45,000 barrels to 5,915,000.

Higher Duty on Butter Sought by Commissioner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, July 31—Aid for dairymen was sought this week by Commissioner Peter G. Ten Eyck in a request for an increase in the duty on butter from 14 cents to 21 cents a pound.

In a recent letter to Robert L. O'Brien, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, emphasizing the important bearing of the price of butter imports, Commissioner Ten Eyck stated:

"Reports of the United States Department of Agriculture show that 20,000,000 pounds of butter have been imported into the United States since the first of the year, compared with a total of 1,107,000 pounds during the entire year of 1934. The apparent consumption of butter in the United States during the first three months of this year was less than that of the corresponding period last year by nearly 85,000,000 pounds."

Early July Store Sales in N. Y. Top 1934 by 3.6 P. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 31—Total sales of the department stores reporting to the New York Federal Reserve Bank were 3.6 per cent higher for the first half of July than for the corresponding period of 1934, according to the Aug. 1 Monthly Review of Credit and Business Conditions by the Federal Reserve Agent at New York.

Trade appeared, however, according to the Review, to be running somewhat more than seasonally below the June level. June showed the most favorable year-to-year comparison since last December. Department store stocks of merchandise on hand at the end of June remained smaller than a year previous for the eleventh consecutive month.

"Total June sales of the reporting chain store systems," according to the Review, "were approximately 2½ per cent below a year ago. For the first six months of 1935, such sales were 1.3 per cent below the corresponding period of 1934. Sales of the reporting wholesale firms in June averaged slightly higher than last year."

Dividend Resumed On Westinghouse Electric Common

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. resumed dividends on its common stock with a declaration of 50 cents, payable Aug. 30 to stock of record Aug. 12.

This is the first cash dividend authorized on the junior stock since April 30, 1932, when 25 cents was disbursed. However, on Feb. 20, 1933, the company distributed to shareholders part of its holdings of Radio Corp. of America securities.

The dividend ordered today was not designated as a regular payment.

Westinghouse Electric's earnings picked up sharply in the first half of the year, amounting to $2.37 a share of common stock against a deficit of $31,725 in the first half last year.

Exports in June Gain Moderately Over May Total

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 31—Exports by the United States in June of $170,193,000 were just about equal to those made in June, 1934, when the figure reported was $170,519,000, and compares with exports of $165,456,000 in May, according to Commerce Department reports. Analysis shows that exports exceeded imports for the first time in three months.

Imports of $156,756,000 compared with $170,559,000 in May and with $136,109,000 in June, 1934. The decline in imports of 8 per cent compares with the average decline of 7 per cent, while exports which seasonally decline 5 per cent on the average were 3 per cent higher than in May.

Total exports for the first six months of 1935 amounted to $1,023,981,000, as compared with $1,036,053,000 a year ago. Imports were valued at $994,559,000, as against $863,843,000 for the first half of 1934.

"Several factors contributed to the developments which have taken place during the first six months of this year," the survey said. "There was a large increase in the imports of foodstuffs, partly as a result of higher domestic prices following the drought of last year.

"The marked decline in the volume of our exports of crude materials, particularly raw cotton and foodstuffs, including wheat, meats and fats, may be attributed in part to the influence of the same factors.

"There was an increase in imports of crude materials and semi-manufactures which accompanied the expansion of domestic industrial activity."

Agricultural exports in June were slightly higher than in May. Unmanufactured cotton, the most important export commodity, amounted to 193,402,000 pounds, valued at $23,380,000, a gain of $4,074,000 over May. The value of June new cotton shipments, however, was $6,181,000 less than in 1934.

Gold imports in June amounted to $236,538,000, as compared with $140,065,000 in May, while $166,000 was exported, as against $49,000 the previous month.

Silver exports were $1,717,000, as against $2,885,000 in May, while imports of $10,444,000, compared with $13,501,000 the month before.

The value of American exports, including re-exports, and general imports for the first six months of 1935, as compared with 1934, were given in thousands of dollars as follows:

Exports	1935	1934
January	$176,223	$172,220
February	162,900	162,752
March	184,931	190,938
April	164,188	179,427
May	165,456	160,197
June	170,193	170,519
Six months	$1,023,981	$1,036,053
Imports		
January	$166,859	$135,706
February	152,480	132,753
March	177,325	158,105
April	170,580	146,523
May	170,559	154,647
June	156,756	136,109
Six months	$994,559	$863,843

The World's Business

Which Is the Better Version of the Banking Bill?

IN SPITE of the wide differences between the Senate and House versions of the banking bill, the two measures have a common denominator, which is that such public conpossible in a country still wedded to private, though sternly regulated, banking shall head up in Washington.

That in itself is historic. When the Federal Reserve System was founded in 1913, the idea of having one great central bank was suggested, but it did not make any headway. The political system was regional. Therefore, the money system should be regional. Twelve regions, called Federal Reserve districts, were carved out which had more or less the same kind of sovereignty or autonomy as the political states. A Federal Reserve Bank was established in each of them. In relation to these banks, the Federal Reserve Board occupied a similar position to that occupied by the Federal Government toward the states. All this would be changed in the new setup. The Federal Reserve Board would be boss. The underlying object of the legislators, I take it, is to divert credit control from contact with the vested interests of private persons. What had disturbed the hinterland was the fact revealed by the legislative banking and stock exchange inquiries that the Federal Reserve System had, somehow or other, become the servant of Wall Street. One answer to this failure of regionalization was centralization. The change is an expression of that drift toward centralization which, in spite of the Supreme Court, seems to have come to stay in the United States.

The main struggle between Senate and House is over the personnel of the centralizers. Under the doughty leadership of Senator Glass, the Senate bill makes the controllers more or less *independent*. The House version makes them more or less *political*—quasi-dependents upon the White House. A few examples will show this cleavage between Senate and House. The Senate would drop off the board the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency. There is no doubt as to the affiliations of these officials. They are with the Administration. Also, board members' salaries would be increased. Their terms of offices would be lengthened. At least two members would have to have "tested banking experience." Representation would be bipartisan. By such means, it is hoped, the board would be enabled to stand apart from the Administration—not, perhaps, as independently as the Supreme Court, but as independently as, say, Comptroller General J. R. MacCarl. In exercising their "power to deflate or inflate," moreover, they would have to co-opt five representatives of the various Reserve or regional banks. The object of this extra precaution is to prevent, say, an artificial inflationary manipulation just before an election.

If the choice is to be one between the Glass and the Eccles version of the bill, the advantage, I think, lies with the former. It is true that the Constitution provides that Congress shall "coin money and regulate the value thereof." Many Representatives, in voting for the House or Eccles Bill, seem to have had this provision in mind. If the coinage provision were strictly construed, however, the Federal Reserve Board would merely be a committee of Congress, whereas, in point of fact, the House voted to make it a committee of the Executive. Now the board should be the creature of neither Congress nor Executive. It should seek to serve the public interest as best it can independently of the political pressure of both. This can be done only by giving the board the independence provided in the Glass measure. Independence of political parties is as essential in the objective administration of monetary policy as independence of vested private interests.

This is the kind of setup that is now established in Canada. The new central bank, called the Bank of Canada, was not intended either to supplant the existing privately owned Canadian banking system or to manipulate the monetary system. It acts as a central bank of issue and rediscount, performs the job of fiscal agent of the Government, centralizes and manages the gold reserve, and co-ordinates the existing banking system. The Government sits on the board in the person of the Deputy Minister of Finance, but he does not have voting power. The Glass bill would give the United States a system more or less like this—a credit control which, outside the sphere of action of the privately conducted banks, would try to level off the extreme ups and downs in the country's economic fortunes.

H. B. E.

Underwriting of New Securities By Commercial Banks Defended

By Harold M. Fleming
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 31—With what Wall Street considers the most objectionable feature of the banking bill eliminated from the Senate version, and the bill now in conference at Washington, Wall Street is conjecturing whether the features of the House bill or the Senate bill will predominate in the final product of the conference.

The feeling here is rather confident that the prestige of Senator Glass, combined with the makeup of the conference committee, will produce a bill that is satisfactory to conservative banking interests. The one section in the bill which it is felt may be lost, and the one on which banking opinion here is most divided, is the one pertaining to the underwriting clause which relaxes the existing prohibition against the underwriting of securities by commercial banks. The fact that Senator Glass stated in the Senate that he might accept the modification or elimination of this clause has led to the conjectutre that it may be surrendered by Senate conferees in trade for the elimination of certain House clauses in favor of Senate versions of the bill.

Advantages Outweigh Risks

Although the underwriting clause of the Senate bill has been attributed to a number of persons, including Governor Harrison of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, Senator Glass, and the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, no one seems willing to accept the responsibility of having originated the clause, and its exact origin, apart from Senator Glass's sponsorship, will probably remain a mystery.

That wing of banking opinion here which is for the clause gives as its essential argument the assertion that it is necessary for the coming revival of the new capital issues market to enable the large New York banks to underwrite new issues and that, although the English language is not plastic enough to prevent abuses, the pending clause plus the existing laws (Banking Act of 1933, Securities Act of 1934) would so hedge bank underwriting about that the advantages would outweigh the humanly unavoidable risk of abuses.

According to this argument the Banking Act of 1933 eliminated a large amount of capital from the investment market, which may need to be replaced. Banking affiliates had to be liquidated. The banks themselves were forced out. And in order not to favor the investment bankers at the expense of the commercial banks, the latter were required to choose between doing a deposit banking or an investment banking business, with the result that a number of large houses, including J. P. Morgan & Company, withdrew from investment banking.

Sees Adequate Restraints

For the last two years, it is asserted, this withdrawal of capital has not been missed, and it may not be missed for some months to come. The investment market has revived only on what might be called a "credit-rating basis," that is, to the extent of large refunding issues. Such issues require much less capital than "new" issues because they involve much less risk. It is considered by this banking opinion as probable—though by no means certain—for such a position could not be proved—that when the "new" issues market revives, capital to take care of it may be insufficient without the proposed clause. Such capital might be raised, it is thought, but not in sufficient time. Industrial and utility corporations are still waiting for political, monetary and economic uncertainties to clear up before they go into the market for new money, but when they do, there may be time-wasting delays if the law is not changed.

This opinion inclines to the view that the Glass underwriting revision, plus existing law, retains fully adequate insurance against revival of the pre-depression abuses. For banks to load "undigested securities" into trust accounts was illegal even before the Banking Act of 1933. The proposed revision would prevent them from taking any part in the distribution, wholesale or retail, of offerings which they underwrite, so that they would not be tempted to high-pressure 'sour' offerings into correspondent banks or into customers' accounts. No one has ever objected, it is alleged on good authority, to bank underwriting, the objections having been against banks distributing new securities.

May Revive Old Abuses

On the other hand, such banking opinion here as opposes the Glass underwriting clause takes the view that by legal interpretation it can be made a doorway to the revival of the old abuses. According to this opinion, banks might be tempted to urge their corporate customers into new flotations, "lead them by the hand" around to large investment bankers, and charge a substantial commission for "originating" what might prove be be unsound loans, take an added commission for underwriting, and, in the end, through legal skulduggery in case a part of the issue came back to them as underwriters, sell it to their customers. This group takes the view that no abuse-proof law can be written and that it should not be attempted.

To this the previously mentioned banking opinion replies that banks are bound to "originate" such business, although no one has ever adequately defined the banking term "originate." A corporate customer naturally discusses with the bank its credit needs, whether for 90-day paper, a year's note, or a 20-year bond. If the bank recommends a 20-year bond issue, the customer naturally expects advice from the bank as to how to make such an issue, and as to who can handle it. As the law now stands the bank is permitted, as it should be, to give advice on this point. The proposed law would not permit the bank to do more than at present, except to underwrite, in the English sense, with at least four other banks in equal part, the risks taken by the investment banking house or houses which actually handled the deal.

Proposed Clause Defended

Even this, it is felt, involves a paradox, though an apparently unavoidable one. If a corporation wants to borrow $1,000,000 for 90 days, or a year, on its note, the bank is legally permitted to take the risk alone of lending this full sum. But if the corporation's need is for $1,000,000 for 20 years on a bond, the proposed revision would not allow the bank to assume more than 20 per cent of the risk of (an investment banking syndicate's) raising this sum for the corporation.

The proposed clause, it is felt, will do all that is humanly possible to permit the banks to contribute their capital to the marketing of new securities while holding them strictly to the function in which they are needed, that of underwriting, and keeping them out of that in which they are not wanted, distribution. With the proposed change, it is expected that the banks would merely guarantee the actual issuing house or syndicate against the possibility that the issue may not be fully sold within a guaranteed time. This is the function of underwriting. Although the clause does not so stipulate, it is expected that the Comptroller of the Currency or the State Banking Department would not permit a bank to let its name be used on an offering prospectus. By having their function of underwriting thus wholly divorced from the distribution of securities, the banks would be spared the civil liabilities of the Securities Act.

May Hamstring Activities

According to this banking opinion, the opposition of some of the investment bankers to permitting banks to underwrite new security offerings is probably not in their own interests. It is thought that what they would lose in the way of underwriting commissions they would gain and much more through the added facilities. However, it is fully recognized that no authoritative statement could possibly be made as to how far the investment bankers could themselves handle a greatly enlarged underwriting business without the help of the commercial banks.

This raises a further question which does not seem to be settled in any one's thought. If the banks are permitted to underwrite, yet not permitted to lend the prestige of their names to an offering, could the offering circular omit that "pertinent fact" and remain within the law?

The core of the issue is apparently the choice between two alternatives—to try to anticipate every possible abuse by categorical prohibition, thereby running the risk of hamstringing necessary banking functions, or to try to write a law which will correct the broad abuses, yet still permit latitude for useful banking operations without setting up wasteful red tape or obstructions to useful operations. This is a broad issue apparently involved in nearly all banking legislation.

Budd Manufacturing Loan Is Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 31—A loan of $5,000,000 to Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company has been approved under the provision of Section 13b of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended. This is one of the largest loans thus far made under this provision.

In addition to the consent of common and preferred stockholders, the consent of a substantial majority of the 6 per cent debenture holders will be needed to extend the maturity of their bonds from February, 1938, to February, 1941.

Upon receipt of the additional funds, the Budd company will pay in cash to each debenture holder who accepts the offer 25 per cent of the principal amount of his deposited debentures, plus accrued interest on such 25 per cent to the date of payment.

The $5,000,000 loan, which is payable in five years, is secured by a first mortgage on the company's real property and the pledge of certain other assets.

New Treasury Bills Yield 0.071 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 31—Tenders for the $50,000,000 of 273-day Treasury bills offered by Secretary Morgenthau, dated July 31, 1935, and maturing April 29, 1936, brought applications of $158,852,000.

Accepted bids ranged from 99.963 to 99.941. The average price of the bills to be issued was 99.946 and the average rate is about 0.071 per cent annually on a bank discount basis.

Moderate Buying Of Wool Reported During the Week

Pending the opening of bids by the Government next week for the balance of 3½-pound wool blankets for the CCC and some 783,000 yards of 32-ounce overcoatings, bids on which were returned unopened a month or so ago, the wool trade is operating very moderately.

Buying amounted to just over 4,000,000 pounds last calendar week for the reporting houses—chiefly for account of the topmakers. The fine and fine medium territory wools of ordinary to good French combing description have been in chief demand at prices which have been hardly firm.

For fairly good New Mexican and similar type fine and fine medium wools, topmakers have been paying around 63 cents, clean basis, and occasionally up to 65 cents for a very choice topmaking lot.

For the choice graded and full stapled wools rather more money is demanded. Ohio delaines have been sold readily at 31 cents and some houses have been able to secure 32 cents for really light-shrinking wools.

Woolen wools are fairly firm in price, but business generally is on the quiet side. Pulled wools are very firm and B lambs scoured are usually held at close to 70 cents for white, clear wools of good grade, while for the good to choice double A wools the market ranges from 80 cents up to a possible 83@85 cents for the best descriptions.

Due to considerable overproduction of goods as against all immediate requirements, the threat of a strike in the wool manufacturing lines does not loom as of major importance at the present. Whether there be a strike or not, it seems likely that the mills will of necessity run on shorter schedules.

In the West, buying is scattered. There is still some buying in the Southwest. In Texas there are still some 15,000,000 pounds of wool unsold. It is estimated that the fall shearing will account for a further 12,000,000 pounds this year. For the best 12-month wools in the Texas section, about 70 to 72 cents clean basis has been paid, while for the average short 12-month wools about 67 to 68 cents is being paid.

In New Mexico, there has been moderate buying, with sales effected around 60 to 63 cents, clean basis, landed Boston, for the better wools. It is estimated that 85 per cent of the 1935 clip is now out of first hands.

Foreign markets are generally firm, although merinos have receded about a penny in the top from the recent peak level. Crossbred wools and tops are held right at the peak. The East India sales were rather dearer at the close Friday than at the opening last week, Tuesday.

Mohair is moderately active for limited lots at firm prices.

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—A drop in wool consumption by the nation's mills the rest of this year was predicted today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

A report on the industry's condition in July noted a large reduction of raw wool in both the United States and Southern Hemisphere, compared with large supplies on hand last Jan. 1.

The bureau said stocks in New Zealand and Argentine are crossbred wools principally and stocks of merino wool in Australia and South Africa were reported at little more than 10 per cent of all stocks in those countries.

United States stocks July 1 were reported below the average of other years although the bureau said supplies of most grades probably will be sufficient for domestic mill needs the rest of 1935.

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South Carolina Sees Visions Of Returning Glory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Restoration of the lush prosperity of an effulgent past, once the pride and glory of South Carolina's famous "low country," long since abandoned by circumstance to a benevolent nature, may result from the Santee-Cooper hydroelectric and navigation project, recently approved by President Roosevelt.

The vast area that once abounded with fields of rice and indigo during the State's initial century has for many years been completely ignored. Fertile acres by the thousands in the Commonwealth's coastal region, once the nucleus of a great plantation system, now lie idle and forgotten, reclaimed by waterfowl and swamp game as their natural habitat and brooded over by decadent mansions, symbols of a glorious past.

But with the realization of the Santee-Cooper project a practical certainty, a dream comes true—a vision of recaptured splendor, regained prosperity and gracious living which many public-spirited citizens have worked unceasingly to bring about.

Plan to Harness Rivers

Engineers have for years remarked the excellent potentialities of the project as a large-scale hydroelectric development through which the wasted power of two rivers could be harnessed and made to exert itself in the economic welfare of the section.

Completion of the project will again connect Columbia and Charleston by water, thus providing a navigable stream which should contribute materially to the economic progress of both cities.

Proposed plans call for the construction of two dams, one five miles in length to be erected in connection with a huge power house on the Cooper River above Charleston. This will back water to where a short canal will connect with the Santee River, across which another dam will be constructed.

Rates below those advocated for TVA projects will put cheap power in the reach of South Carolina farmers. The development will produce many other advantages, say its exponents, among which the least will not be the practical elimination of the frequent overflowing of the Santee River Valley, through which it will be possible to reclaim approximately 160,000 acres of land on which is timber estimated at $4,880,000.

During the first year's construction it is estimated the project will furnish direct employment to 18,260 South Carolinians.

Power Company Opposition

The Santee-Cooper project is the second major development of its kind to be approved in South Carolina. Several months ago, the PWA allotted $2,600,000 for a publicly owned plant in Greenwood County, which is being held up by litigation instituted by the Duke Power Company, primary purveyor to the Carolinas. Opposition to the Santee-Cooper development also has been expressed by the Duke Power Company and by other interests, particularly owners of hunting lands which would be inundated by the dams.

Speaking of the project the Governor said:

"I forecast the project will mean industrial expansion, particularly in the lower state region which chiefly is agricultural and in which the need for industries to support the population is great. It will mean, I believe, the coming of paper mills, canning plants, and various other industries to that section.

"I sincerely hope that there will be no litigation that will tie this development up for a long period of time."

An "eminent domain" act, passed by the 1935 General Assembly to facilitate development of the project, has been signed by Governor Johnston.

The chief executive's approval established a law providing that the United States Government, or any of its agencies, may institute condemnation proceedings to acquire land in South Carolina, and stipulated the procedure for bringing suits in state courts.

Mayor on Board

Mayor Burnet R. Maybank of Charleston is chairman of the authority. Other members are: Edwin R. Doyle, Sumter; W. A. Byrd, Edgefield; Ben Hill Brown, Spartanburg; Stanley Llewellyn, Camden; D. D. Witcover, Darlington, and J. M. Witsell, Walterboro.

In colonial days, this historic area was rich with fields of indigo, a product which brought wealth. However, this was to pass as a major industry. The Revolution, with its disintegrating effect upon the whole economic structure, caused a cessation of the bounty paid by the crown on South Carolina indigo. England looked to the Indies for her future supply of the dyestuff, which could be obtained there at a lower rate than Palmetto farmers could supply it.

Enterprising planters, frantically seeking some profitable substitute for their indigo, discovered that the region was ideally adapted to the cultivation of rice, a product much in demand abroad at that time.

A Land of Mansions

It brought wealth and material splendor as nothing else ever had. Magnificent mansions became the crowning glory of every rice plantation. The region acquired a reputation for lavish hospitality and extravagant living. Charleston flourished as a port through which most of the rice was shipped abroad. At that time, South Carolina enjoyed the distinction of producing over half of the country's rice supply.

But war came and set its blight upon the plantation system. Destruction, sure and ruthless, ensued.

Nevertheless, it still contains resources of unlimited potential wealth. Millions of feet of timber abound in the swamps—timber of the rarest and most valuable kinds. And there's power abundant in the Santee and Cooper Rivers capable of transforming the entire region, reaching over into other states.

The navigation feature of the Congaree-Santee-Cooper waterway will provide a direct route between Columbia and Charleston of 145 miles, only 15 per cent longer than the shortest all-rail route.

"Experts have estimated that the gross annual savings in transportation costs to the region will total $1,544,430, of which 83 per cent, or $1,355,000, will be saved on freight to and from Columbia and the upstate section," according to the South Carolina Public Service Authority.

It is estimated by the authority that the territory directly tributary to the waterway project has an area of approximately 32,000 square miles and contains a population of 2,120,000 and that the annual potential freight movement would exceed 10,000 tons.

Occupation Called Youth Problem Key At Virginia Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKSBURG, Va.—What the New Deal means to rural life was explained to the rural minister's school and a conference for instructors of out-of-school youth, both meeting at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, by B. L. Hummel, organizational specialist of the Virginia Agricultural Extension Division, who for the past six months has been in Washington.

The fundamental plan of the New Deal to meet a difficult combination of problems is excellent, Mr. Hummel said. The only criticism to be made is that an almost superhuman job is being attempted in too short a time.

The underlying idea of the whole program is to provide for the less privileged of our people, he said. The long range view of the program shows, he said, that man is elevated above things; human affairs can be planned and directed; an increasing proportion of our population will be on farms, many of which will be part-time small farms, and that life will be far more simple, but more complete, through the development of folkways or recreational hobbies.

About 100 rural ministers, representing many denominations, are here for a 10-day course in which economic and social factors affecting the rural church are studied. This is the sixth year that the school has been held. Approximately 100 superintendents, principals and teachers are here, too, for a four-week conference on the problem of the out-of-school youth.

The objectives of the conference were explained by Dr. Walter S. Newman, director of vocational agriculture in the Virginia public schools and who has been designated state director of the recently created National Youth Administration. He stressed the loss of morale among youths who feel cheated at not having the opportunities of their elder brothers. It is tending to build up among them a fatalistic philosophy dangerous to them and to the country. The objectives of the Virginia program, he explained, is to keep the out-of-school youths occupied, improve their social and vocational efficiency, and to provide guidance and placement.

Lindberghs Forced To Pass Sauk Center

SAUK CENTER, Minn., July 31 (AP)—Main Street flushed a deep red yesterday—the reddest, in fact, since readers of Sinclair Lewis suspected he wrote of his home town in his novel, "Main Street."

Embarrassed residents learned Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh flew 50 miles out of their way Saturday to drop in on Sauk Center, which knew the Colonel years ago as a campaign poster distributor for his father, the former congressman.

But Sauk Center otherwise fully modernized to greet travelers, has no airport, and the Lindberghs' red cabin plane, cruising about for a time, left Sauk Center off the itinerary.

Japanese Delegates Here For Student Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The 52 delegates are now in the United States for the second annual American-Japanese student conference which began in Portland, Ore., July 28. They were entertained here for five days as guests of the city, en route to the convention.

The first conference of the kind was held in Japan last year when students from America visited that country. So successful was that conference that an effort was made to make them a permanent institution. The party from Japan is made up of two leaders and 12 women and 38 men students.

Alabama Farmer Boys Elect Group Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala.—Nearly 1000 Alabama boys are back on the farm after attending the annual convention of the Alabama Future Farmers here recently.

Young A. C. Allen Jr., Holtville, was elected president of the association. Other new officers are William Crawford, Marion, vice-president; Neil Martin, Wetumpka, secretary; Cecil Cobia, Cedar Bluff, treasurer, and Joe Camp, Atmore, reporter. Gold keys and state farmer degrees were presented to 57 farm boys who have met the requirements in scholarship and thrift. The boys represented a state membership of 2850 in 118 chapters.

Teachers Assured Pay After Contract Expires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Montgomery County Board of Education has authorized W. R. Harrison, superintendent of schools, to contract with 500 teachers for the fall term beginning in September.

Few changes were made and contracts were made for only five months due to the anticipated shortage in funds, but the board announced it would issue negotiable warrants after funds were exhausted and keep the schools open for a full term.

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FURNISHED room, home-like, convenient; only guest. 100 W. 105th St., N. Y. C. (Apt. 2 S. E.).

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NEATLY furnished rooms for 1 or 2; cheerful; near church and subway; Christian Scientist preferred. TRemont 2-2889. N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive—Large unfurnished, adjoining bath; cool, quiet; refined atmosphere; subway and buses convenient; references. Edgecombe 4-7630.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Attractive outside, cross ventilation, convenient bath, telephone; temporary, permanent; $5-$7; references. En. 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 1350 Madison Ave.—Four windows. Beautyrest mattresses, kitchenette, water; newly decorated; conveniences; single, double; reasonable. MOFFETT.

N. Y. C., 145 W. 84th St.—Exceptionally desirable single, double rooms; $3 up; if seen, appreciated. RICE.

PLYMOUTH, MASS., 29 Samoset St.—Room near bath, twin beds; comfortable; centrally located. MRS. ROSINA C. DAVIES.

UP-TO-DATE ROOMS overlooking the Christian Science church. HOWES, 8 Cumberland St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, handyman; familiar with all eastern states; temperate; excellent references. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston.

EXPERT reader will teach or read to you; also supervision in boating, swimming, cycling, riding, driving, golf, tennis, etc. SAMUEL RING, 69 Robeson St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. End. 6880

WANTED—Position anywhere; hotel, store, home; man past fifty; companion or similar; extensive traveler, diversified experience; anything where loving service required and appreciated. F-6, 1318 Girard Trust Co. Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined woman, economical, immaculate, assume full charge motherless or business couple's home; experienced. Write Box K-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

LADY wishes to place competent governess, seven years in her employ; English, French, German. MISS BECKER, 158 West 78th St., New York City. Trafalgar 7-3674.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Accountant desires position, 13 years experience in charge of accounting department of corporation; university graduate. Write Box B-27, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFINED colored woman desires afternoon work as maid, employed mornings; experienced. Write Box T-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

AUG.-SEPT.—4 guests taken in summer home; modern; rates $15. Box 19, West Thornton, N. H.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—Out at sea; The Crown, commanding view; near waterfront; finest surf bathing; spacious and restful; own farm and sailboat; rates $18 up. MRS. F. S. MADISON.

HOME SWEET HOME
Rest and quiet; large airy rooms; modern conveniences; swimming; home cooked food; reasonable rates. MRS. NELLIE F. TEMPLE, Prop., R. F. D. 4, Whitefield, N. H.

RAINBOW'S END—In the heart of the Green Mountains; comfortably furnished rooms with excellent board. MISS F. E. WOODWORTH, West Bridgewater, Vermont.

SUFFIELD, CONN.—Comfortable mod. home, pleasant surroundings; home cooking, reas. rates; swimming. Mrs. A. C. Shuit, Windsor Locks 171-5.

The Nauset on Cape Cod
Modern conveniences; satisfying meals; near bathing beach; garage; $20 a week. East Orleans, Mass. B. T. BISHOP.

VACATION at Edgewood, Deer Isle, Me.; beautiful location on Penobscot Bay; reached by boat or automobile; airy rooms, modern conveniences, home cooking, swimming and fishing. $18. MRS. F. L. SYLVESTER.

SUMMER HOMES

E. HAMPSTEAD, N. H.—Furnished 7-room house, elec., running water, bath; 40 miles Boston; near lakes; reasonable; available Aug. 1st. A. MUELLER, Westville, N. H.

WHEN in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery; bonuses; new 21-folder $1 Christmas assortment; 100% profit; Gift Wrapping, Humorous, Etching, Religious, Deluxe, and Everyday boxes. Free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 113, New York City.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Bigger profits selling outstanding 21 folder $1 assortment. 8 other boxes. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla Company, Fitchburg 93-3, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Card Salespeople; 100% profit; fastest selling 21-folder $1 assortment; 8 other boxes; bonuses; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179-C Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

DISTRIBUTORS—BIG PROFITS in NRG, the modern lubricant and automotive necessity. Every car owner a prospect. Every user a booster. Increases power and mileage. Reduces gasoline costs. Lifetime opportunity to get in permanent, year-round repeat business. Contracts available only to high-class salesmen of ability, who can organize sales forces and operate established plan, and who are financially able to carry a modest stock with which to fill orders for quick delivery. Commission. DYNAMICS RESEARCH CORPORATION, 360 Furman Street, Brooklyn, New York.

GIFTS

FRIENDLY LETTERS: Arrange for a series of these personal letters sent as a gift to someone who welcomes the postman. JANE GRAHAM, Box 724, Huntington, W. Va.

PAYING GUESTS

MEXICO CITY, Calle Neva 46, Colonia Cuachtemoc—Few guests received in private home, beautiful situation; garden; references exchanged. Apartado 2233.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA—Tourists welcome at Rose Bungalow, 496 Phillip St., 4 blocks north of Falls View Bridge. MISS BLANCHE CARTER. Tel. 1913-J

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Foundation
A NON PROFIT ORGANIZATION
Owned and Operated by a Board of Trustees
Established 1922
TWO BRANCHES, ENTIRELY SEPARATED
One for the care of MENTAL CASES, the other for REST AND STUDY and the care of those meeting PHYSICAL PROBLEMS. Licensed by the State of New Jersey
DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET
TEL. 735 PRINCETON, N. J.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olevnit frocks, knit sportswear suits, slacks, polo shirts, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-90, Watertown, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE with years in sales, organization and field work for large manufacturers seeks immediate connection with modest salary and opportunity in substantial firm; experienced branch, district and field sales management St. Louis, Chicago and New York handling all metropolitan cities east of the Mississippi; capable, familiar with production, publicity and service; reference of bank and business heads. Box X-20, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Kents Restaurant
ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVENUE
Delicious food, delightful surroundings, reasonable prices.
Other Kents Restaurants
1214 and 2124 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Established 1903

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES
WILLIAM SCHOPPY

DIAMONDS and PLATINUM JEWELRY
1130 Atlantic Avenue
Expert Jeweler and Watch Repairing

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
356 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5663 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Amoco Service Station
Morton and Parsons
Courteous Service
Lubrication our Specialty
WILLIAM AND PROSPECT STREETS

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

ELIZABETH

For QUALITY LAUNDRY SERVICE
PHONE EL 2-7205
Leonard Laundry Co. Inc.
14 BUTLER STREET ELIZABETH, N. J.

ORGEL'S Inc.
Quality Coal and Service
KOPPERS COKE
PHONE EL 2-3210
76 Sterling Place, Elizabeth, N. J.

Brownfield's Bakery
Fresh Fruit Pies and Tarts
Are in Season
Phone EL 2-1432
318 Morris Avenue Elizabeth, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD

Elsmar Specialty Shop
Exclusive Lingerie
Exceptional Values for DOLLAR DAY SALE on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 5, 6 and 7.
34 EAST PALISADE AVENUE
TEL. ENG. 3-5830

HACKENSACK

WILLNER'S CORSET and GLOVE STORE
Where discriminating women may obtain expert corsetiering. Featuring gloves, hosiery, lingerie and negligees in the newest styles.
171 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-1405

NEW JERSEY

HOBOKEN

Outstanding Value Sale
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
(slightly imperfect)
GEISMAR'S
222 Washington Street Hoboken

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM GEIGER Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

KEARNY

John D. Crane & Sons
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
241 KEARNY AVENUE
KEARNY, N. J.
Three Generations of Funeral Service in Hudson, Essex and South Bergen

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, INC.
GOOD MARKETING
The Original
West Virginia Ham
Ready to Serve
177 Maplewood Avenue SO. 2-4200

MONTCLAIR

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 2-6208

MONTCLAIR INN
Quiet, Residential Inn
Opp. Christian Science church
Breakfasts—Dinners—Luncheons
Hillside Ave. at St. Luke's Pl.
MONTCLAIR, N. J. TEL. 2-2977

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

HANSEN SALES, Inc.
Bloomfield Ave. and So. Willow St.
PHILCO · RADIO · RCA
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
WILLARD BATTERIES
PHONE 2-4048

HENKE'S INC.
JEWELERS
Clairidge Theatre Bldg.
Montclair, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR

HENRY F. GOEPFERT, Inc.
GOODRICH TIRES
Socony-Vacuum Products
Mobilgas—Mobiloil—Lubrication
BLOOMFIELD AVE and ORANGE RD.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Phone Mont. 2-0510

Moore's Hardware Store, Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
We carry a complete line of moulds, cutters, and gadgets to make summer work in the kitchen easier. Pay us a visit and see our stock.
Phone MO. 2-3210 and 2-3211

Stewart & Van Duyne
New Low Prices
Cleaning and Dyeing of Wearing Apparel
Rugs and Draperies
29 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
$3.45 *Regularly $6.50*
RED CROSS SHOES
WELLMONT THEATRE BLDG.
404 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

GRUNINGS
Ice Cream and Candy
For Particular People
496 Orange St., Newark, N. J.
BRANCHES Montclair and So. Orange

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone ORange 4-0200
401 Highland Terrace, Orange
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
297 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2141
NEAR DAY STREET

PATERSON

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. SHerwood 2-8677 Paterson, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD

The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
An Institution Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

FOLLOW THE TREND to ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store

RIDGEWOOD

WONDER GROCERY STORE
P. KILROY, Propr.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

WESTFIELD

RED CROSS SHOES
NEE DELL SHOE
135 EAST BROAD STREET

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

HENRY HOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
730 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Appel JEWELER
Established 1880
625 Hamilton Street
Allentown, Pa.

THE FARMART
12TH AND CHEW STREETS
Greatest Food Show in the Lehigh Valley
The Farmart offers you good food supplies.
We have a friendly group of Lehigh County Farmers who co-operate to give you the best products of their farms
THE FARMERS MARKET CO

Always the Best for Less
Puritan Beef Company
32-34 North Ninth Street
Free Delivery, Free Parking
Tel. 3-3201
Welfare Orders Redeemed

BETHLEHEM

AUGUST Furniture Prices Prevail at GOODENOUGH'S
534 Main Street Tel. 812

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-613, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 10:30 a. m. to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

CLEARANCE SALE of Men's, Young Men's and Boys' Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes at drastically reduced prices. Splendid assortments to choose from.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 STATE STREET, ERIE

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA
The New 1935 Hoover Electric Cleaner
NRA
Sold on Convenient Payments

HARRISBURG

GEORGE N. BARNES
Second at State
Choice Groceries and Meats
Delivered Anywhere in City
Telephone 8275

The Well Dresser
CALLS
HAROLDS VALETERIA
3407 DERRY STREET Phone 3233

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

HARVEY P. LAMBIRTH
All Kinds of
INSURANCE
311 Walnut St., Philadelphia Lombard 0280
232 Sanford Road, Upper Darby, Pa. Boulevard 3524

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
PHONE ARDMORE 4400
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

PHILADELPHIA

W. M. RENSHAW
Plumbing and Heating
407 S. 20TH STREET PHILADELPHIA
City and Suburban Work
Pennypacker 2059

PHILADELPHIA—Germantown

Phone TENNESSEE 2000
Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving, Hair Dreising, Personality Hair Cutting. Done by Experts.
62 WEST CHELTEN AVENUE

PITTSBURGH

Home Dressed Poultry
Fresh Eggs
Phone your Order WAlnut 0314
You may either call for or we will deliver. Deliveries made in the South Hills, Crafton, Ingram, Sheridan, Squirrel Hill, Oakland.
Knapp's Poultry Farm
59 School St., Greentree, Pittsburgh, Pa.

READING

CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
For 24 years Reading's most famous place to eat.

POMEROY'S
Reliable Department Stores
Reading, Wilkes-Barre, Harrisburg, Pottsville

SAYLOR'S
Saylor's own make Mayonnaise with the flavor that is different, priced at 25c a pint jar. Try a jar and convince yourself.
Fourth and Penn Streets Phone 6253

SCRANTON

Get the inside facts on a NEW
Coldspot Electric Refrigerator
Before You Buy!
As Low As
$99.50
See IT! Inspect all the 11 features that make the New COLDSPOT America's MOST BEAUTIFUL Refrigerator.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

C. Young your Hairdresser
117 WYOMING AVE. AT RICE'S

Flowers
For Every Occasion
BESANÇON
329 JEFFERSON

Argentine Women's Campaign For the Ballot Near Success With Senate Action in Sight

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

The women of Argentina may soon see some results from their campaign for the vote. Reports from Buenos Aires declare that the Socialist Party is to push the movement to conclusion in the Senate. It will be recalled that a similar effort, made during 1933 in the Chamber of Deputies, succeeded, but was defeated in the upper house.

Should the two bodies favor the passage of a suffrage bill, no small credit may be due northern women whose untiring enthusiasm and counsel helped to make suffragism a continental issue. Further, the Argentine Province of San Juan, where women's entrance into politics has been highly successful, may share in the acclaim.

The right to civil and political suffrage for Latin-American women, while not a particularly live problem south of the Rio Grande, has gradually interested mothers and daughters in discussions of local and national affairs. Man's insistence that women devote their entire attention to the home had been one reason for their nonparticipation in politics. The economic depression and the governmental corruption, arousing all thoughtful Latin-Americans during the last few years, helped, however, to bring politics into its homes.

Child Labor Law First

That Argentina may grant suffragism can hardly react otherwise than to cause the other Latin American republics to think along like lines. Argentina is the largest of the southern countries in population, and perhaps the most influential, Brazil excepted. Education is well advanced and woman's activities in business have long been appreciated. Political equality now becomes a logical privilege.

Persons familiar with the woman's movement in Latin America remember that for years the principal request was that a law be passed regulating female and child labor. The law was enacted, followed by a demand for property rights equal to a husband's. This, too, was granted, and led to the insistence that women retain the nationality of the country where they were born. Now, in certain republics, comes the petition for the ballot.

One cannot be other than interested in the reported stand taken by the Catholic Church in Argentina. Information arriving from the capital affirms that the clergy is favorably disposed toward suffragism. Women ever have been the most conscientious supporters of religious activities, and no better example may be cited than the allegiance of the women of Mexico. Social and educational problems are often settled at the polls and both matters are of consequence to the church.

U. S. Example Cited

No wonder is it, therefore, that the clergy and that suffragist leaders in such countries as Chile, Brazil, Colombia and Peru are watching the outcome of the bill to be introduced into the Argentine upper body by Senator Alfredo L. Palacios, a Socialist and one of the outstanding educational figures. His argument, that individuals who ridicule the ability of women to vote intelligently are those persons who attack democracy and progress, is seemingly about to be upheld.

Nonsensically, a more or less accepted opinion in the United States is that the majority of Latin-American women are interested solely in amusement. No opinion could be more unfair. To so argue is to discredit the wide activities that women have taken in the advancement of education. In education only may the north point to a generally recognized backwardness. No one attempts to deny that the women of the smaller nations, where the Indian population predominates, fail to concern themselves in local or national affairs. This is a situation that both women and men are endeavoring to correct.

North America should be extremely chary in its criticism of Latin America. Habits, temperament and ideals differ to the extent that the line of demarcation between the north and the south is plainly drawn. So far as suffragism is considered, one must admit that years were required to bring it to even a passable degree of favor in the United States. Years may have to pass before like results shall have been accomplished in Latin America as a whole.

Huge Plant to Halt Operations As Workers Make Radio Debut

A new kind of tribute to radio entertainers will be paid tomorrow when the big United States Rubber Company plant at Naugatuck, Conn., stops work for half an hour in the afternoon so that employees can listen to the "Airbreaks" program on the NBC network.

The reason is that the Three Happy Sisters—two of them office workers in the plant—are making their first professional appearance as singers on this broadcast.

♪ ♪ ♪

Judging the popularity of amateurs on the "Town Hall Tonight" program is a precision affair. There is no guessing about it. An applause-meter, which operates something in the manner of a seismograph, records the volume of sound set up by audience applause. The story of success is told by the trembling hands of two round dials on the face of the instrument. One of them registers outside noises, such as conversation, while the other specializes on the impact of palm on palm.

The meter was obtained from the Johns - Manville Company which uses it to study acoustical conditions in building construction.

♪ ♪ ♪

One of the novel broadcasts of the week is scheduled for Kate Smith's Hour on Thursday, when microphones will be placed in an outrigger canoe in the surf at Waikiki Beach. Duke Kahanamoku, former Hawaiian swimming champion, will swim up to a microphone and make a few remarks to Kate Smith and her audience.

♪ ♪ ♪

Claude Debussy, most influential French composer of his generation and founder of modern musical impressionism, whose works were once considered too "highbrow" for the average public, was the most performed of all European composers on United States radio programs in 1933, according to a survey just made public by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers.

Nearly 40,000 programs, representing 1,000,000 broadcasts, were analyzed. The total number of individual compositions played was 257,965 and the performances given numbered close to 6,000,000. For each rendition a point was credited to each composer, author and publisher for each station broadcasting the music. This form of rating is known as the "point per performance" plan.

Of the 6,000,000 numbers played, 88.89 per cent were by American writers, the balance representing selections from 15 European countries. England accounted for 4.04 per cent of the total, France for 2.89 per cent and Austria for .59 per cent. Other countries included in the survey were Argentine, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Sweden and Switzerland.

The 1934 survey, now being conducted, will show the number of performances of individual compositions, as well as the totals by writers.

Seven French composers, seven English, two Austrian, two Russian, one Italian and one Norwegian were in the top flight.

Debussy's most popular works were "The Afternoon of a Faun," "Pelleas and Melisande," "Mother Goose Suite," 'Children's Corner Suite," "Two Aquarelles," "Mandoline" and "Two Arabesques."

Next in popularity to Debussy were the works of Ray Noble, Tchaikovsky, Reginald Connelly, Grieg, Jimmy Campbell, Franz Lehar, Douglas Furber, Johann Strauss and Massenet, in that order.

A number of European composers did not show up well on this "radio score," in comparison with the 18,077 points of Debussy, the 16,000 and some odd of Ray Noble, Tchaikovsky and Connelly or the 14,000 odd of Grieg and Jimmy Campbell.

(A Wednesday radiocast feature.)

Britain to Expand Social Spending

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Commenting upon the stupendous increase—from £36,000,000 annually at the beginning of the century to £490,000,000 now—in British state social service expenditure, the Westminster Bank, one of Britain's "big five" banking institutions says yet further advance in this outlay will have to be provided for.

"With trade expanding and industrial forecasts still hopeful," the Westminster Bank says in its current monthly review, "we can look for reduced calls for unemployment and poor relief. But the standard of living of many of our working population is still such as to forbid complacence.

"Expenditure which improves the physique and the technique of our workers will make us better able to regain our competitive power in overseas trade and to derive the greatest benefit from our national resources."

The Monitor Views the News

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Stations

Arizona

Tucson—Daily, evenings, no regular time assigned, KVOA, 1260kc.

Wisconsin

Madison—Mondays and Thursdays, 9:15 a. m., WHA, 940kc.

Change in Schedule

Pennsylvania

Erie—Daily, 12:15 and 4:15 p. m., WLEU, 1420kc.

Discontinued

Colorado

Denver—Newscasts discontinued for present; KLZ, 560kc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A complete list will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

California

San Jose—Wednesdays, 8:15 a. m., in cooperation with Daily Religious Forum; KQW, 1010kc.

Colorado

Denver—Thursdays, 9 p. m., KLZ, 560kc.

New York

New York—Sundays, 3 p. m., WHN, 1010kc.

Wisconsin

Stevens Point—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 6, 7, WLBL, 900kc.

Honey Crop Injured

Continued dry weather this summer which dried up the nectar-bearing blossoms has considerably injured the honey crop of North Carolina, beekeepers report.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

50

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Does Mussolini admit any chance for peace in the Ethiopian affair? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

2. Was Gehazi the servant of Elijah? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

3. Did George Washington sign the Declaration of Independence? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

4. Is the flag allowed to fly day and night over the United States Capitol? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

5. In the event of simultaneous vacancies in the offices of President, Vice-President, and Secretary of State, would the Secretary of the Treasury succeed to the Presidency? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

6. Are there 100 decimeters in a meter? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

7. Is Sofia the capital of Bulgaria? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

8. Was Hannibal one of Rome's great generals? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

9. Does the following sentence conform to best usage: "The two generals met in a dugout and conferred together for an hour"? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

10. Is Gibraltar farther north than Los Angeles? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Advertising Agency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A DISPLAY in a public garage window drew my attention recently. I was much impressed with the manifestation of community spirit, and the attractive way in which the small advertisements were arranged. Neat cards, of uniform size and hand-printed, were hung in the window. One had the name and address of a man who needed a job as chauffeur; another, of a man who would wash windows; another, of a man who would come to the house and mend the furniture; another, one who would assist the janitor or take care of the yard, etc.

There were many cards advertising rooms to rent in the neighborhood. In another part of the window were "help wanted" and "room wanted" cards. And at the bottom of the window was a neat sign, stating that an advertisement could be placed in the window for a small sum per week.

This original idea seemed to be working out for the benefit of all concerned. Daola S.

Daily Features

Mr. Scroggins

Everything in Order

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

ON THE back of a bench in Boston's Public Garden, Roger P. (for Pilgrim) Scroggins, well-known squirrel, stood and looked up, down, and across the scene of restfulness and beauty. Few persons would choose to stand on the top of a bench, but would sit on the seat part, for it is by no means easy to stand on a bench top; but Scroggins picked that location because from it he could see more of the Garden than from almost any other point of vantage. And there is something about a bench top, if in your veins is the blood of a Scroggins, which is almost sure to make you feel unsatisfied until you have stood there.

Mainly, the venerable squirrel was there to see and to gloat. It was a fine morning for both. The greenness of everything gave to seeing a keen pleasure; and as for gloating, the beauty was an inspiration to even an amateur gloater. And Scroggins yields to no one as a professional in this department.

Across the close-clipped grass, on the edge of the lake, a mother duck with one of her ducklings enjoyed the feeling of the land. She stood skillfully on one leg. Now and then she would rummage among her feathers and pull out the other leg, scratch herself with it, and hide it again in the feathers. The duckling meanwhile was stretching its small legs and waving its webbed feet in the air. (It is as refreshing for ducks to be out on the land as it is for land persons to be in the water.) Scroggins observed the grass, the edge of the lake, and the duck and the duckling with the keenest of pleasure; he smiled, waved his cane, and tipped his high hat.

He gazed beyond the lake, smooth as tin and rich with colors, at the grotto of shade under a purple beech. The sight pleased him almost beyond measure and he waved his cane, tipped his hat, and shouted, "Hooray!"

The duck and duckling slid into the water said sailed away. Scroggins looked at them approvingly and then allowed his eyes to revel in the fountains of spray here and there on the Garden lawns.

"Everything most assuredly is working splendidly, and is in order," he said. Then his gaze fell on the spot directly beneath his bench. On the reddish dirt path were scattered peanut shells. They were not arranged neatly, but in what you might say was a disorderly style, as though dropped carelessly. A paper bag was in the midst of them. It was empty. Scroggins climbed down from his bench.

"Dear! Dear!" he said; "something certainly should be done."

He poked among the shells with

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scroggins Surveyed the Scene

his cane. "This will never do," he said. He hurrumphed several times, the while he poked with his cane. Suddenly his whole frame quivered. He took off his long-tailed coat, folded it, put his hat on it and his cane beside and began picking up the shells with the most astonishing speed. When his paws were full, he looked around for something to put the shells in; and not more than 10 feet away he saw a large wastebasket on which was a sign, "Help Keep The Parks Clean." Scroggins rushed to the basket, dumped in what he had picked up, and went back for more.

In hardly any time at all, every shell was picked up, even the skins which are inside the husk. The space was clean and smooth and beautiful. Scroggins put on his coat and hat, took his cane in hand, and climbed again to the top of his bench. He swept his eyes here, there, and everywhere, coming at length to the spot just beneath.

"Now," he said to himself with considerable satisfaction, "everything really *is* in order."

After the Storm

This Photograph of Turbulent Surf, Which May Remind You of Your Vacation at the Shore, was Submitted to the Monitor Camera Club by Henry Boyden, Portland, Maine.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Thyatira

THE city of Thyatira was situated on the river Lycus in the northern part of the district known as Lydia, in Asia Minor; and, strangely enough, it was the native place of a woman also named Lydia, one who had settled at Philippi and there became a convert to Christianity as a result of the teachings of Paul.

Lydia was by occupation a "seller of purple" (Acts 16:14), and this bears out what is suggested by various early inscriptions that Thyatira was famed as a center of the dye industry. Other ancient records show that the city possessed a large and influential guild of coppersmiths.

Christianity was no doubt brought there during Paul's residence at Ephesus (cf. Acts 19:10); while Thyatira is addressed by the writer of the book of Revelation as possessing one of the "seven churches" of the province of Asia (see Rev. 1:11; 2:18-29).

Brevities

Detroit News: It is thought doubtful that a bronze monument will ever be erected in this country to the café cook who thought to put tapioca in a cherry pie.

Punch: In parts of Hungary farm laborers are paid in vegetables. Occasionally a workman will ask for an increase in his celery.

Quotation for Today

BEWARE of despairing about yourself; you are commanded to put your trust in God, not in yourself.—AUGUSTINE.

In Lighter Vein

Fortunate

An exiled monarch, being invited to a festivity, began chatting to another guest.

Soon, the other man, a hotel proprietor, confided that there was not much doing in his line of business at the moment.

"Nor in mine," said the former king. "And might I ask what is your line?"

"Oh, I keep the 'Crown and Sceptre,'" was the reply.

"You're lucky," sighed the other. "I couldn't keep mine."—*Ottawa Evening Citizen.*

Aha!

The congressman's sister called him up at Washington by long distance. "What have you been doing?" she demanded.

"What do you mean?"

"Don't try to fool me. I read the papers. Yesterday they said the Speaker didn't recognize you."

He Was Smart

A farmer had been serving on a jury. The jury was out for what seemed a very long time to decide a minor offense. Afterward, the farmer was asked why it took the jury such a long time to come to a decision.

"Well, sir," he said, "there were eleven of the stubbornest men on that jury that I ever saw."

In Sea Terms

"Good morning, parson. Haven't seen you lately."

"No, captain, I've been busy. Only this morning I married three couples in fifteen minutes."

"Smart going, parson! That's twelve knots an hour!"—*Outspan.*

Labor for Nothing

Teacher: "And so we find that X is equal to zero."

Student: "All that work for nothing!"—*American Boy.*

"Got two glasses of milk, mate?" Answers

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

An Unexpected Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

FOR several years two policemen have directed traffic at a busy intersection in the financial district of Chicago. They have always maintained order, chiefly because of their attitude toward everyone, rich or poor, young or aged. Whenever it has been necessary to assist anyone across the street, these two officers have always been considerate, and have always left the one helped in a happy mood.

Recently the will of a wealthy lawyer was read. It bequeathed $1000 each to these gentlemen "for the courtesy and the public spiritedness extended" to him.

The lawyer had not been in the habit of driving an automobile, but had commuted to and from the office on the Rapid Transit, and each day he was escorted across the street by one of the policemen.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Pronunciation appropriate for public worship (C. G.)—The correspondent writes:

> A point that has bothered me a little and left me unconvinced is your advocating *cre-a-tôr* instead of *cre-a-tér* in formal reading. I remember that I used to frequently look up words which I thought our First Reader had mispronounced, and invariably found him to be correct. If "creator" is to be given a pronunciation from the desk which is not authorized by the dictionary, and a pronunciation which would not ordinarily be used, it seems to me it will be confusing. In the same lesson recently occurred the words "creator" and "mediator." Is there any reason for changing the pronunciation of one and not the other?

In a letter from the publishers of Webster's, which was published on this page about six months ago, attention was invited to the fact that in the dignified tempo of platform practice, greater attention is deservedly paid to the syllables of words. The letter contained a paragraph which had been developed after much study, and which is to be inserted into the Guide to Pronunciation in future printings of the second edition of Webster's New International Dictionary. The paragraph follows:

> In public worship, especially in reading from the Bible, the Prayer Book, or similar authoritative work, the rate of speech is often slower than in ordinary conversation or normal public utterance. The articulation of consonants is more distinct, and the vowels are often of greater length. The unaccented vowels are often sounded as if under secondary accent, as in "vulgate" (*a* as in *chaotic*), "always" (*a* as in *chaotic*), "mandate" (second *a* long), "estimate" (*a* as in *chaotic*), "delegate" (*a* as in *chaotic*), "animate"—adjective (second *a* as in *chaotic*), "evil" (*i* short), "creator" (*o* as in *orb*), "forget" (*o* as in *orb*), "accord" (*o* short), "converse"—verb (*o* short), "upon" (*u* short), "protection" (short *u* sound in last syllable), "Saturday" (second *a* as in *chaotic*), "yesterday" (*a* as in *chaotic*), and *similar words*: e. g., Readers in some churches pronounce "image" and "bondage" with *a* as in *chaotic*. Such pronunciations with full vowel are confined to solemn or other very deliberate style.

It will be noted that "creator," for example, is given as a key word; and the intent is, of course, that "mediator," "factor," and other "similar words" (note italicized words in quoted paragraph) are entitled to similar pronunciation.

Note, however, that the provisions of the quoted paragraph are imposed on no one.

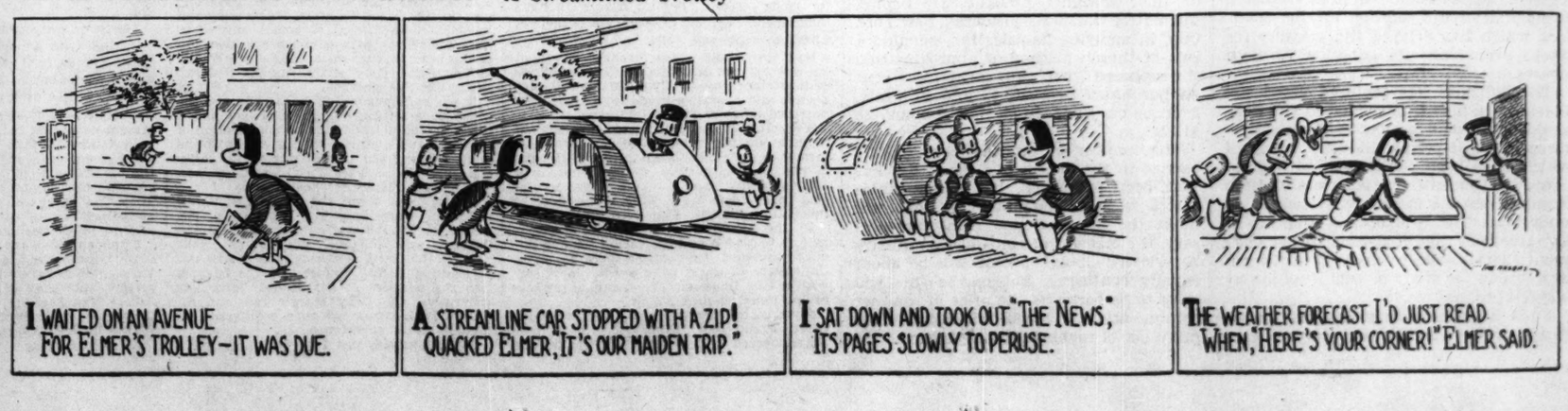
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Everyone Has a Problem*

By LE PELLEY

NOW CONCENTRATE, SKIDMORE — WHEN I SAY, "SIT UP", THAT MEANS SIT UP —
SIT UP ?
SKIDDUP ??
ZIDDUP
I AM TRYING TO TEACH SKIDMORE TO SIT UP
NEVER MIND THAT — COME OVER TO BUDDY'S HOUSE — WE HAVE SOMETHING TO SHOW YOU —
THAT'S THE TREASURE MAP, MARMADUKE — MR. LANEY AND BUDDY AND I ARE TRYING TO FIGURE IT OUT —
HMM-- "ROCK TREE WELL ARROW U TO STONE X" ??
TO STONE X
ROCKS
STONE X
ARROW
TREES
ROCK TREE WELL
ZIDDUP ??

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Streamlined Trolley*

By THE HAGERS


I WAITED ON AN AVENUE FOR ELMER'S TROLLEY—IT WAS DUE.
A STREAMLINE CAR STOPPED WITH A ZIP! QUACKED ELMER, "IT'S OUR MAIDEN TRIP."
I SAT DOWN AND TOOK OUT "THE NEWS," ITS PAGES SLOWLY TO PERUSE.
THE WEATHER FORECAST I'D JUST READ WHEN, "HERE'S YOUR CORNER!" ELMER SAID.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The League's Role

MEN of good will are perplexed. They are inclined to allow themselves to be impaled on the horns of a dilemma: Either the League of Nations must intervene in all disputes (in the present instance, the Abyssinian affair), even though it must fail, and so reveal its impotence, and become discredited; or the League must remain aloof from quarrels which it is not, in actual circumstances, competent to handle, and so decline even more quickly in prestige. Either course might wreck the institution. What should the League do?

Properly understood, the League has a great role to play which calls neither for reckless and inopportune intervention, nor helpless and discreditable abstention. Instead of invariably discussing texts, which should serve for general guidance, and not compel rigid adherence, the League should ever set before its eyes its objective, and consider how it can best be attained in conditions that are variable. That objective is to preserve peace, or, if peace is broken, to circumscribe and repair the damage.

Precisely how it should act will differ in different cases. It must take into account the facts—the facts of national temperament, the state of public opinion, the disposition of its members, besides the merits of the matter. It may sometimes be wisdom to reserve itself as a mediator. It may sometimes be wisdom to leave negotiations to the neighbors of warring states, as was done in the Gran Chaco. What it should never do is to complicate and extend the conflict among its members.

There are undoubtedly occasions on which the attempt to apply the letter of the law will make war more certain, in provoking exasperation and in producing grave divisions in the League. The League, for example, cannot but wish for a pacific solution of the African problem; but if it were to range itself, let us say, against Italy, and to proceed, if need be, to sanctions, it would, in the present state of international thinking, merely throw fuel on the fire. The probability is that it could not rally the unanimity of its members on a decision hostile to Italy; fear that Italy would upset the balance in Europe ties their hands.

In a word, it might sacrifice itself and its own ultimate beneficent potentialities, and would perhaps sacrifice Europe, in order, not to save but to fail in saving Abyssinia. The price is far too big to pay for a result that is, at best, hypothetical.

If all the nations were moved by altruistic motives and were ready to take any necessary measures against the country deemed to be the offender, there could be no hesitation. The League would move and the League would succeed. But no one ventures to affirm that these conditions now exist. The ideal is not reached, either in general or in particular. Therefore, it would be sheer folly, in the name of pacifism, to risk war on a grand scale and the breaking up of civilization.

This does not, however, mean that the League should remain passive and permit indolently the crimes it was founded to resist. It merely means that it must exercise patience when patience is called for, prudence when prudence is advisable; but that it must nevertheless continue well-directed efforts on behalf of reason and justice. Its functions must be fulfilled with pertinacity, but with tact. Its purpose must be kept plainly before it, and it must be achieved by meditation, rather than by idle or perilous threats.

The aim of pacifism is peace. However platitudinous that axiom may sound, pacifists need sometimes to be reminded of it. The aim is not to exacerbate a bad situation, or to weaken the instruments of peace, in a passion of virtuous and even bellicose indignation. The aim is not to invoke this or that article, and to consider all lost if it is not applied or applicable. Nor should pacifists, in their generous and rightful horror of war, hold themselves or the League responsible if war is made despite their opposition. They must regret such strife, but their duty is not to plunge into it, as Gribouille plunged into the water to escape from the rain. Their task is, on the contrary, to counsel and persuade, to take a tolerant view of human folly and prejudices, to work unfalteringly but with unfailing good will for the restoration of harmony.

Completing the Security Bill

CONFEREES on the Social Security bill, working to straighten out differences between the Senate and the House of Representatives versions of it, are reported to have devised a solution for the deadlock which has delayed the measure for weeks even since its adoption by both houses.

The difficulty has centered about the Clark amendment, appended in the Senate, which would protect existing retirement plans of private industry, many of which have been worked out with great care and often with greater liberality than a public old-age insurance system could undertake. The compromise proposed is an agreement that in place of this amendment there should be inserted in the bill a provision for study of this situation by a special committee.

Such an examination of this special phase of the subject has everything to commend it. There would be time enough for action on it before the general insurance system would go into effect in 1937, and yet industry could have notice of what to expect by the enactment of the general bill. By the latter part of next session there may be some clearer indication whether the whole structure of payroll taxes, unemployment compensation and old-age insurance will stand the test of constitutionality.

Senator Bennett Clark is reported to have some hesitancy about accepting the compromise. Certainly if his amendment is omitted there should be explicit assurances of some later legislation to dovetail satisfactorily the private and the public pension systems. In fact, why not pass the bill with the amendment in it and let the study committee recommend modifications if necessary?

That Financial Log Jam

COUNTLESS have been the occasions on which the financial log jam has been reported broken. Mr. Morgenthau was the last. Now the Securities and Exchange Commission joins the procession. The evidence, in the case of the SEC as in that of Mr. Morgenthau, is the increasing amount of applications for the issuance of new securities. For the first half of this year they were about twice the amount for the corresponding period a year ago.

The figures, unfortunately, do not justify the description. In the majority of cases the "new" securities are merely replacements of old ones. Indeed the proportion is as high as 73 per cent. This "enterprise" is called "refunding." When interest rates are as cheap as they are today, a business corporation will take the first opportunity to borrow from new bondholders at the cheaper market rate, in order to pay off old bondholders to whom interest is being paid at the old higher rate. The process involves no absorption of new money by industry. It does not indicate any job-giving activity in additions and betterments to industrial plants.

The breaking of the financial log jam cannot be celebrated till this has been brought about. Only 4 per cent of the security flotations for the six months just ended went into plant investment. But the "refunding" is in itself an excellent sign. For the attitude of the investor is as important as is that of the borrowing corporation. There was a time not so long ago when the market rate for money was cheap but investors were too timid to part with it. They would not lend their money at all. Now they are doing so. If the corporations were to recover their courage sufficiently to "renovize" their factories, perhaps they would find that the capital would be forthcoming for such enterprise. There can be no recovery of private enterprise till this process of renovization gets under way.

A New Tax Mill

THE mills of the sales tax grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small. Apparently they are about to grind the American coinage system down to the smallest unit it has ever minted—to a mill, to be exact. This unless a reluctant Congress and a protesting public intervene.

For several generations nearly every arithmetic teacher in the United States who tried to inculcate the table, "Ten mills make one cent, ten cents make one dime," and so forth, has encountered the question, "What is a mill?" Now she may be able to display one and say, "This is it." For the Treasury proposes to issue a half-cent piece and a one-mill piece for the convenience—or inconvenience—of citizens paying the retail sales taxes which twenty-four states now levy.

The smallest French coin, celebrated in the expression "Not worth a sou," is equivalent to about 3.3 mills, and it will take one of the half-cent pieces to be worth a British farthing. Americans who have smiled indulgently at the Chinese counting his "cash" will be reminded that those perforated brass tokens of the Orient are almost the only coins of wide circulation that have less value than a one-mill piece. The announcement that the mill is to be square and the half-cent piece to be doughnut-shaped leaves this query, Will not the square counter also have a hole in it so the pieces may be strung on a string in the Oriental fashion?

Many bank tellers and some merchants, who already have trouble enough totaling up their accounts, probably are hoping the matter will be reconsidered. New York City, in applying its sales tax, adopted a rule-of-thumb method of approximating the supposed 2 per cent, collecting 1 cent on purchases between 13 and 62 cents, 2 cents on sums from that amount to $1.12.

The number of miscellaneous objects carried in the pocket of a small boy has long been proverbial, but unless states resort to some simplification that will make the proposed new coins unnecessary, the mixture of coins in an ordinary American's change pocket will be about equally confusing. But maybe this will have to be borne as the price of another reform; after all, it will take some of the profit out of robbing the baby's bank.

Truncated Destiny

Book News of the Day

WILLA CATHER'S latest book, LUCY GAYHEART (New York: Knopf. $2), is a definite return to her first love—the prairie small town on the edge of the great West; its protagonist the daughter of an immigrant, German this time—but scarcely a return to the affirmative mood of "My Antonia," "Song of the Lark," or even of "O Pioneers." For although Lucy Gayheart faces the world from her small-town environment with somewhat the same glorious courage and capacity for living as Thea, and with a similar talent (she is a pianist), her ill-advised love affair turns out disastrously. The object of her infatuation is a concert singer, much older than Lucy, whom Miss Cather makes impressive as a great artist, but not especially convincing or admirable as a person; the affair scarcely passes the platonic, is not much more than a case of school girl hero-worship.

* * *

Artistically, no doubt, Miss Cather is justified in her refreshing reticence — often remarked upon—in the treatment of themes into which most of the writers of her particular generation have rushed gleefully and rashly; certainly she aligns herself thereby on the side of the angels. And she may be justified artistically in removing the singer from Lucy's life by an accident so abrupt, so outside of the picture that it smacks of the *coup de théâtre*. Not, however, before Lucy, in a pique, has helped Harry Gordon, her childhood, home-town sweetheart, to put the worst possible construction on the situation, and allowed him to contract a loveless marriage.

But she is not justified artistically, and it does not seem that she plays fair with her heroine, in cutting short her career within less than a year by a very similar accident. And especially just as she was at the point of recovering from her shock, of being saved by her art for a happy and useful life. Lucy's love affair is real enough, but it is not important enough; it should, by all the canons of experience, have faded into a fragrant memory; whereas Miss Cather attempts to develop it into a major tragedy. And it is simply not the stuff of which tragedy is made. Lucy should have the right to work out her own destiny; instead, her story merely stops. It is not tragic, it is only pathetic. This second part of the book is altogether too brief, too episodic; in compensation a third part, a sort of epilogue, shows us Harry Gordon, twenty-five years after, remembering Lucy with poignant regret, as a glorious symbol, a silent influence remolding his life. Such a splendid, vital, talented creature deserves better than to survive only as a symbol, an influence.

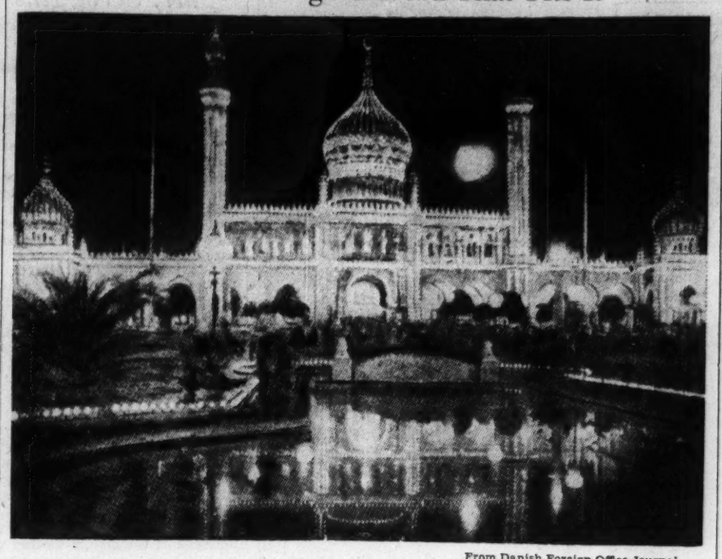
* * *

For the rest, the book shows Miss Cather's usual excellences. It deals again with the past, the scenes of her girlhood. It portrays the frontier town in a sort of nostalgic glow; it is real enough, but certain of its uglinesses are omitted. There is no touch with the present. The minor characters are clearly and effectively drawn. Lucy's father, gentlemanly, inefficient, neglecting his business for his music; her unlovely, hard-working, managing sister; her fusty Chicago music teacher; the great singer's valet; Harry Gordon, who under his mask and in spite of his mistakes, is a man; all these give a more effective impression of reality than Lucy. And the prose is the same serene, beautifully cadenced instrument.

One does not get the impression that the hand of the potter shook, but only that it grew weary, and rounded off its work in haste, instead of drawing it out to its full, graceful and gracious outline.

K. C. K.

There's No English Word That Fits It



From Danish Foreign Office Journal

Tivoli Gardens, Copenhagen; the Concert Hall at Night

Six Hours in the Tivoli

COPENHAGEN

THE clock on the Town Hall struck the half hour, half past five, as my guide and I pressed through the turnstiles into the Tivoli. The last stroke of midnight was to fade as we shuffled slowly forward in the wedge of merry-makers pressing to get out.

But even six and a half hours were not sufficient for me to find a word with which to explain the Tivoli of Copenhagen.

There is no word for it in the English tongue, because there is no "Tivoli" but in Denmark.

And so I suppose amusement park must serve. But to imagine the Tivoli one must imagine an amusement park completely without the excitement of yelling crowds, without the fairground "barkers," without the catchpenny sideshows, without the illusory thrills, without the roaring extravagance usually associated with an amusement park.

* * *

The few fun-fair stalls and the electric cars there are in Copenhagen's park are a side issue altogether; they are not the essence of the Tivoli. That essence is found in the crowded concert hall with its free concerts of fine music, in the Pantomime Theater with Harlequin and Columbine and Pierrot in their real mime comedies, in the many bandstands, in the myriad open-air cafés, in the tiny lake, in the continual music, from every part of the park, mingling but never mixing.

Such an amusement park is the Tivoli. Some go to laugh, some to dance, some to hear music, some to rest, none to wear paper hats.

It was not through foolhardiness that my guide and I went there with the intention of remaining for six hours; we both wanted to listen to a famous Swedish male choir, at six, and to watch the fireworks, a quarter of an hour before midnight.

When we reached the Moroccan concert hall, half an hour early, the crowds were already assembled. By chance we found two seats, tucked away behind a wooden pillar.

By the time the 120 singers appeared on the platform every seat was taken and people were standing, several rows deep, on the terrace of the concert hall. The singers swung unaccompanied into the airs of Scandinavia and of the great composer Bellman, directed by the sensitive hands of their conductors.

After the songs we went down to the lake. Here, in a wooden pirate's ship, moored close to one bank, a Norwegian boys' band was giving a performance. The larger part of the audience was seated in a big open-air café directly in front of the vessel; the rest was distributed among smaller cafés on the opposite bank, and along the many white wooden seats on the lakeside terraces.

* * *

We listened for a short while and then my guide informed me it was time to move, as I must see the Tivoli Guards, and the best place to see them was up on a little hillock, beside the military music bandstand.

The Tivoli Guards, boys, in uniform similar to that of the Royal Guards, who marched round the park, form an extremely popular sight to the people of Copenhagen.

Soon my guide and I had to hurry to the Pantomime Theater, where a ballet was to be presented. It is essential to arrive early to get a good view, as the adults of the audience, unless accompanied by children, must stand to watch at this theater. And as the show begins the crowd masses on the rising ground in front of the stage more than a thousand strong.

The few seats in the enclosure directly beneath the orchestra are reserved for children, as this theater, with its wooden peacock spreading his wings as a front curtain, is really theirs. In the early evening pantomime is played here.

It was a very good ballet, rich in humor, tradition, and beauty. So that not until it was finished did I recall that I had now been standing up for several hours.

The lights had been lit, and, in the dark the Tivoli takes on a new aspect, becoming less real. So we must walk. The little avenues were lighted with tiny lamps, and each café was fenced with them. The waterfall, by the lake, shone silver, the Moroccan concert hall looked unsubstantial, like a firework set-piece.

Before the fireworks we did sit down, in a café, where we could listen to Conductor Koefoed, now in his own little bandstand, dispensing popular music.

When everything was over, I was content in the safe knowledge that I could reply to the question, "Have you been to the Tivoli?" which I felt sure would be asked.

But it was not asked. It was taken for granted that I had been there. I was always asked, in every question, "How did I like the Tivoli?" Well, I could answer that, too.

J. A. M.

The Wide Horizon

Clothing Prairie Lands

By Treadwell Cleveland

GRASSES will save soils. Enormous quantities are to be used under the guidance of the Federal Government, and with its active support, on projects covering millions of acres, to check soil erosion such as last year gave the United States its first experience of destructive dust storms on a vast scale.

Those sensational dust storms brought the distant object-lesson of China's denuded and desolated waste lands directly under—and into—Western eyes. They set the whole nation thinking as never before of what the misuse of soils mean in loss and in distress.

Barely thirty years ago the advance guard of conservationists began using the plainest facts and the most vigorous scientific language to prove that danger lay not more than a century ahead if landholders refused to heed the teachings of history and persisted in stripping the land in low-rainfall areas of protective tree or grass cover and so exposing the soils to barrenness, first, and then to erosion by wind and water.

But nature, as if scorning their gingerly methods, telescoped time as well as distance and supplied a crushing practical demonstration for the present day of the havoc that must follow defiance of nature's laws of plant growth, soil physics, and water supply. One could no longer fail to realize the ruin wrought by misuse of vast areas of once productive, or at least stable, soil, when the winds picked up powdery gust-fulls of it and forced it down parched throats.

The United States Department of Agriculture, which includes the Forest Service, has striven for years to circulate right ideas of land use; above all, to prevent so far as its influence could reach the more flagrant types of soil abuse.

Nevertheless, and in spite of forehanded and constructive measures, the dust storms of 1934 came—more eloquent and more convincing than if every dust grain had been a separate cry of warning—to challenge the Federal Government, the farmers and, indeed, the whole country. And the Government, accepting the challenge, began more completely planned and more thoroughly organized efforts to stop the soil damage; using all ordinary methods and also devising special methods to meet special requirements.

* * *

Forests, where forests will grow, are the ideal soil conservators. For this reason projects for forest planting have a conspicuous place in the foreground of this work. But forests will not do everything; they must be supplemented. And the most important supplementary soil cover is the very large group of grasses—using the term in its widest meaning—which can be made to grow on abused soils, or to fix bare soils, and to form there a protective sod.

The soil conservation service, in the Department of Agriculture, is attempting grass work on a large scale for erosion control. The writer is indebted to C. R. Enlow, acting in charge of the Government's soil conservation nurseries, for an outline account of the major part of this work.

This service has under way some forty projects. They range in size from 25,000 acres to several million acres. On them efforts are being made to carry out a program of proper land utilization; plans which involve reorganization of farm activities all along the line for the purpose of getting erosion under control.

Included in these efforts, as an important agency of control, is the seeding down of slopes to permanent sod crops. Other auxiliary agencies are strip-cropping (tillage of the land in strips, to prevent the washing that would follow complete hillside tillage), a certain amount of terracing (to break the slopes), gully control, and, of course, tree planting. The aim is to round out the soil protection measures as fully as possible while interfering only as far as necessary with the farmers.

This, Mr. Enlow points out, is an intensely difficult problem because of the practical considerations with which it is bound up; but the farmers, it appears, are giving co-operation without stint.

* * *

Throughout the East, various sorts of grasses are being used, by the millions of pounds, to seed down eroded land. Grasses that are commercially available are, necessarily, the ones used. These include many well-known varieties, such as Kentucky blue grass, timothy, red top, orchard grass and carpet grass, as well as Lespedeza, clovers, alfalfas and others. The service is now trying, in addition, to obtain large quantities of the seeds of native western grasses not now available on a commercial scale.

On the dry lands of the West, the three grasses that are used commercially are crested wheat grass, slender wheat grass, and smooth brome grass. These, however, are chiefly adapted to the northern sections and will not grow in the southwestern states except on the higher elevations. But there are many other grasses that occur naturally, and these offer possibilities for reseeding. The soil erosion nurseries are striving this summer to collect thousands of pounds of seed of these grasses for use on their projects in the hope of proving, Mr. Enlow says, that they are definitely suited for commercial use.

If these hopes are fulfilled there is no reason, it is said, why the seeds of these grasses cannot be harvested by farmers as a source of revenue.

"Is the Tariff Constitutional?"

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Whether or not the Supreme Court concurs in the opinion that agricultural processing taxation is unconstitutional, your editorial "Is the Tariff Constitutional?" is thought-provoking to a Canadian reader. I have special reference to your final wonderment as to what would be the result

> "... if a group of these farmers, who pay tariff-protected prices for clothes and cultivators and who call the processing tax their 'tariff,' should test in the courts the validity of protective import duties."

Economically speaking, wheat is the very pulse of the Canadian machine. With the exception of a 5 cents per bushel preference in the United Kingdom markets, our growers must sell their grain at the so-called "world price." This, in fact, is the lowest figure at which Liverpool traders can get their breadgrain needs met by a dozen other countries, but notably Argentina and Australia—or in such years as 1930, when the Soviet hunger for trade "credits" beyond Russian borders induced the dumping of 90,000,000 bushels of wheat at deplorable "distress" valuations.

Now with these wheat revenues which, at the moment, are pitifully slim, Western Canadian growers must purchase their social, productive and operative needs from the tariff-nurtured factories of the Dominion.

The effort of the Washington Government to build up the revenues of the American farmer to something like a parity with those of his urban customers, seems to me to be fundamentally sound. Where those processing taxes come from, does not appear to touch the principle.

In the Dominion, we consume approximately 65,000,000 bushels, caring for our domestic hunger. That wheat flows to urban Canadians at world price levels. Is it any wonder that thousands of our prairie growers are on relief, or near it?

I recall the wise words of Calvin Coolidge in this connection: "Every citizen has a personal concern in the welfare of the farmer. The fortunes of all of us will, in the end, go up or down with his."

I plead with urban America to remember that!

Toronto, Canada. WALTER P. DAVISSON

Moffat and the Gray Mare

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I found myself much interested in the Monitor story by J. S. G., "There's Something About Moffat." One curious matter was the verification of a reliance on the mechanical skill of the Scotsman, concerning which it has been said that if you should call down into the engine room of any ocean steamer, "Mac, I wish to see you," the chief engineer would shortly make his appearance. So our friend, J. S. G., no matter in what part of the world he might be, seemed always to find a man from Scotland to care for any mechanical problem confronting him.

Another fact of interest to me is that all of these native-born Moffateers seem to have had their impressions centered about minor details, such as the Beef Tub Road, the stone ram on the Colvin fountain, Barr's shop and the local toffee, items, of course, related to their early lives, without much consideration of the beauties that make Moffat celebrated, although the book, "Moffat and Its Waters," partly fills this omission.

It was in September, 1875, that I viewed the picturesque settings of Moffat. I had had a fairly liberal education in the appreciation of scenery. From eighteen months on the Continent, I had fresh impressions of the Alps, the lovely Italian lakes, Tivoli and Capri, and the central, higher reaches of Italy; I had sailed up and down the Rhine, wandered about in Nuremberg and Heidelberg, explored the Black Forest on foot, spent time in Saxony, and followed the tourist trails through the Low Countries and Denmark, not to mention central France and the Riviera. But the beauties of the Moffat Valley, its waterways, the Gray Mare's Tail and St. Mary's Loch struck me as a countryside of highest scenic importance.

So enthusiastic was I at the time that I made this entry in my notebook: "The loch is not a large one, but a clear bit of water, hemmed in by hills, and so clear that at first I could not see it, so perfectly did it reflect the hills and greenery. The picture had a beauty and a minuteness of shading and coloring that I have never seen equaled." The Gray Mare's Tail is a picturesque waterfall, slightly on the skew, the pattern after which lovely Glen Ellis Falls in our own White Mountains is fashioned. It seems to me that these bits of nature are needed to present a complete picture, and unquestionably they are important factors in that "revisit the old home town" spirit that seems inherent in natives of the beautiful valley of the Yarrow.

Malden, Mass. JOHN RITCHIE

Young Men, Become Tailors

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reference to your article, "Victims of the Depression Among Youth Get Hope," I would like to suggest that some of the young men turn to the tailoring trade as a profession.

Thirty or forty years ago we had in this city, then with a population of 15,000, from thirty-five to forty tailors, but at present, with a population of 25,000, we have only six or eight people working in that trade. Some may argue that ready-made clothing supplies present-day needs, but, just the same, it takes good tailors to make ready-made clothing. Until recent years most of the tailors in the United States were imported from Europe, but that door is now closed to skilled tailors. There has developed a need for good tailor-mechanics to take care of the repairing and altering of clothes alone.

I wonder how many young men are turning to the tailoring trade as a means of livelihood? Years of experience in this trade, and my present knowledge of its needs, lead me to believe that there is a splendid opportunity for young men who join the tailoring profession in this country. ALOIS J. FANTA

Manitowoc, Wis.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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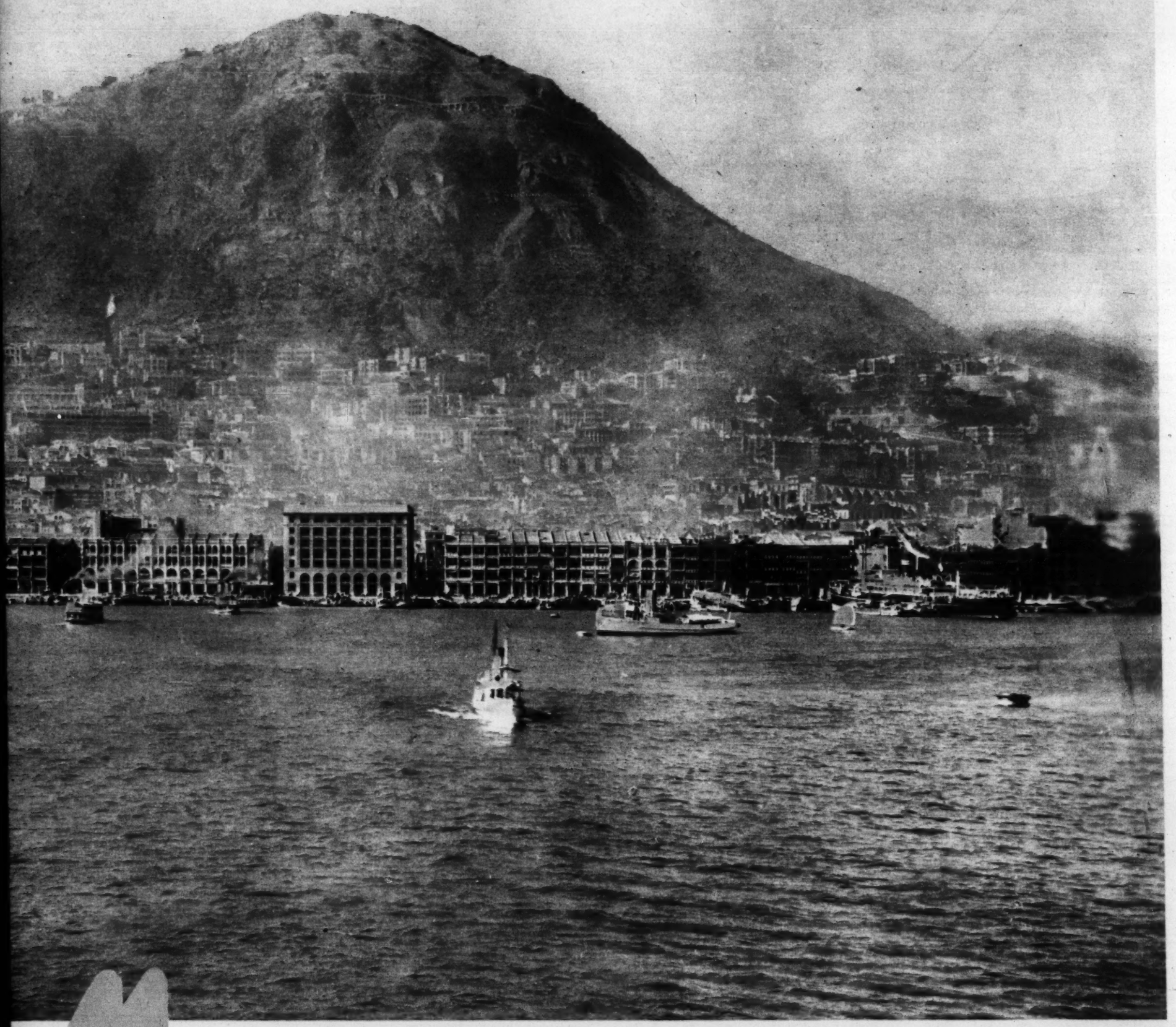

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HONG KONG—A POSSIBLE TERMINUS OF THE TRANSPACIFIC AIR SERVICE

By Air to China

By Randall Gould

WHEN PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS stretches its long arm across the Pacific this summer to open a regular weekly, three-day airmail and passenger service to China, it will fling open the aeronautic gateway of a nation which has developed extensive and efficient air lines within its borders, yet has steadfastly resisted the penetration of international lines joining it with other countries.

This fact is little realized even within China. Yet fact it is, in spite of one short-lived exception—the attempt to set up a five-day overland service to Europe, which was abandoned when the Japanese occupied Manchuria in the autumn of 1931. Efforts have been under way for months to re-establish such a service across Sinkiang Province, into Russia and on to Berlin, but, for reasons to be detailed, these have not been successful as yet.

The reason an overland transasia service provides an exception to the general rule is that such a service does not involve entry to China on the part of airplanes of a foreign country. In land flight, there can be a boundary station where Chinese airplanes can transfer to and from airplanes of the nation on the other side of the boundary. But most of the international lines approach

Photo from Wide World

PASSING DIAMOND HEAD ROCK, HONOLULU

The Giant Pan-American Clipper as It Concluded a Trail-Blazing Flight from California to Hawaii in 18 Hours.

by water—and that means entry of China by planes of other than Chinese nationality.

Several factors operate to make the National Government, and particularly such dominating military figures as Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, instinctively opposed to any relaxation of this entrance rule as applied to regularly scheduled commercial lines. One of these may be the ancient Chinese fear of the invader, particularly from the sea; for the Chinese are an inland agricultural people primarily, not bold seafarers, and they always detested and dreaded the invasion of the "outside barbarian." This is a nice philosophic explanation, but it is not the concrete reason which is really to the fore in Nanking intellects. The concrete reason may be summed up in one word—Japan.

China doesn't want the Japanese to operate any sort of airplanes in Chinese territory—military, commercial or pleasure. Military planes are, of course, barred, except when they come with nobody's sanction, as in the case of the "Shanghai war" of early 1932. There is no private flying by anyone in China except a handful of privileged Chinese, whose activities are little known but whose planes may occasionally be observed as visitors at the Shanghai airports. And although most independent observers are united in the view that there can be no possible menace to China through the entry of commercial planes—whether of Japanese or other nationalities—try and tell a Chinese official that! Just try! He may not have any very cogent counter-arguments but he has plenty of feeling on the subject. Whatever else Nanking may yield to Japan, the matter of airplanes seems a special category to be guarded at all costs whether one is speaking of the building up of a strong Chinese military air force or the simple little matter of commercial air lines from Singapore, San Francisco—or Tokyo.

* * *

China wants and expects to have Pan-American's transpacific air line, but the curious fact is that at the moment of writing, with test-flights about to be started, there is still no arrangement whereby the American planes can land in China on regular schedule. Plenty of thinking and talking is in progress on this subject, but the evolving of an airtight formula is obviously an exceptionally difficult task—and the Japanese are watching it like cats, pouncing on every rumor that Pan-American has been granted special privilege, since that is precisely what they hope will happen so that they may claim the same thing on a sort of "most-favored nation" basis.

Offhand, the whole matter would appear simple. Just as the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, in which the Chinese Government owns a majority interest and the German Lufthansa owns a minority (one third) interest, has conducted the various efforts to start a five-day service from Shanghai to Berlin, so the China National Aviation Corporation—55 per cent Chinese, 45 per cent American and, incidentally, Pan-American Airways—is to link up with the Pan-American transpacific service, to span the Pacific in three days.

One would imagine that Pan-American transocean ships would be allowed to make contact somewhere with the planes furnished C. N. A. C. by Pan-American, and that formalities could be easily evaded. But it isn't so simple. The formalities have not so far been evaded.

Now the big 25-ton Clippers are expected, when tests are completed and regular service begins, to make Manila their final halting point after they have passed Hawaii, Midway, Wake and Guam. So it might be suggested that C. N. A. C. extend a new branch from the China coast to Manila (this route has already been surveyed by a C. N. A. C. twin-engined Sikorsky, months ago) and exchange passengers with Pan-American there. But that isn't so simple either. Just as the Chinese law reads that only companies with majority Chinese ownership may operate in China, so there is a Philippine law reading that only companies with majority Filipino or American ownership may operate in the Philippines.

Undoubtedly this will be arranged in the near future by some special convention or other arrangement, but the difficulty is worth bearing in mind, because it sheds light on the whole course of China's quiet fight to keep airplanes of other nationalities from flying into Chinese territory or over Chinese soil.

* * *

C. N. A. C. has a southern branch running from Shanghai to Canton by way of Wenchow, Foochow, Amoy and Swatow. The most important place along the coast is missed, and that is the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong. Until recently, C. N. A. C. couldn't understand why permission to land at Hong Kong was being refused. Then Mr. Dai En-ki, managing director for C. N. A. C., went on a visit. He got a surprise.

"My word, bring your planes right on down!" exclaimed a polite British official. "We have no objection and, in fact, we want to see them. Make us a regular port of call, of course!

"But—of course, also, it will be necessary for China to grant permission for Imperial Airways planes to fly over Chinese territory and come up to Hong Kong from Singapore. I'm sure there can be no trouble in arranging for that. . . ."

Mr. Dai is a very knowing little man and he got the idea with no further explanation. Asking nothing more in the way of sanction for his own planes, he quickly returned to Shanghai and, probably without much hope, he laid the problem right in Nanking's lap—where it continues a political matter about which the operators of commercial air lines can have nothing to say.

There have been rumors that the British really don't have to fly over Chinese territory. If they flew up from Singapore to Hanoi, they could presumably proceed over water the rest of the way to Hong Kong. But other nations have odd ideas, too, and it is reported that the French are not anxious to see Imperial Airways entering French Indo-China. In any case, the British would be foolish to let C. N. A. C. enter without establishing any bargaining point, so for the time being the Chinese airplanes must pass inland on their way south to Canton, leaving Hong Kong to its own devices with no air service from anywhere.

* * *

It has been suggested that Pan-American might experience very little difficulty in arranging with the British for a China terminus of their transpacific route to Hong Kong. But that would still leave no connection with other parts of China by air so long as C. N. A. C.'s twice-a-week, twin-engined Douglas Dolphin seaplanes continued to wing their way on to Canton. True, Canton is close to Hong Kong, but no air line wants to be compelled to put its passengers on a train or steamship in order to "change cars" or, rather, planes; so, unless C. N. A. C. and Hong Kong can come to an understanding, Pan-American's planes, or those of a Philippine subsidiary operating between Manila and China, will no doubt be expected to go to Canton.

Once this troubled problem of getting the transoceanic travelers landed in China has been settled, where can they go? At the moment, not beyond the borders of China by airplane, but if Eurasia's plans work out they may proceed all the way to Berlin. The present Eurasia difficulty centers in the border province of Sinkiang, already well under the Soviet Russian thumb.

Eurasia would like to fly from Shanghai to the far border of Sinkiang at Tschukuchak, there to transfer mail and passengers to Russian planes for the stages on to Moscow. But at present the planes of Eurasia, all-metal, single-engined Junkers monoplanes, go only to Lanchow by way of Nanking, Chenchow and Sianfu.

At any time, of course, it may become possible for the arrival in China or the resident in China to make his exit by a considerable number of means. Imperial Airways, anxious to extend up to Hong Kong from the present Singapore terminal, might contrive to arrange this at any time, because its sole problem is to avoid flying over or landing upon Chinese territory (provided Nanking continues recalcitrant about making arrangements for this) and possession of a British colony in China gives a great advantage over other nationalities which lack such a terminal point. All that Imperial Airways must do, actually, is to get to some point near enough to Hong Kong so that the remainder of the trip can be made along the coast and over water all the way, safely out of Chinese jurisdiction.

* * *

Air France, a French line, already goes to Saigon in French Indo-China, but France has no colony in China such as British Hong Kong, so if the French are to get into China it must be on a straight basis of Chinese permission. The same holds true of the Royal Dutch Air Lines, which now terminates at Batavia. There seems to be no possible way for the Dutch to get up to China, because they have problems of national jurisdiction all the way north of Java—and countries with air lines of their own are not likely to make the way of the Dutch easy, especially as the Dutch, with American equipment, have been making the relatively slow European equipment of their competitors look extremely silly.

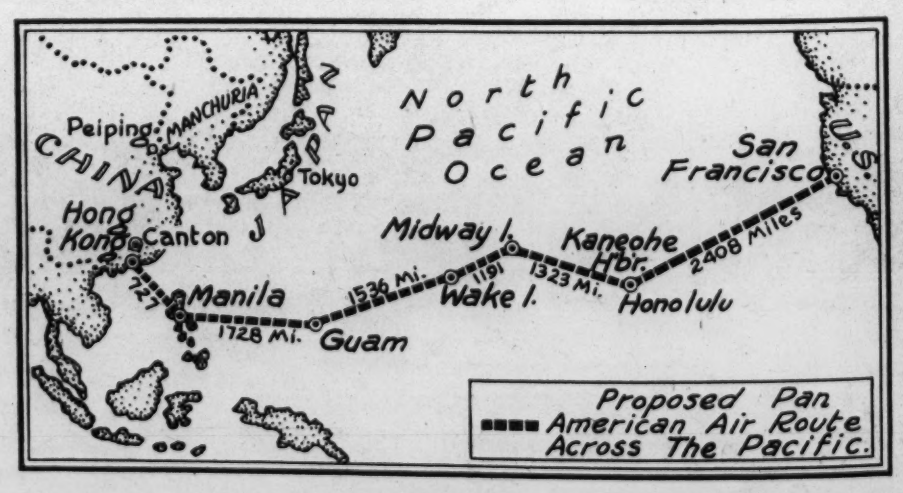
The Pan-American transocean line and the Eurasia-Russian-German line across Asia via Sinkiang, therefore, seem sole competitors in the way of long-distance international airways into China, although shorter but highly important links to Manchuria, Korea and Japan would be provided by the Japan Air Transport Company in a flash if the Nipponese could devise a way to break down Nanking's stubborn resistance to their quiet but continual efforts.

As has been mentioned, a survey flight was made many months ago between Shanghai and Manila by a Pan-American plane under direction of Pan-American's Far East divisional representative, Mr. Harold M. Bixby, who is incidentally a personal friend of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and who owns not only a piece of the original fabric of the Spirit of St. Louis, autographed by the Colonel, but also a valve from the same ship, with an engraved gold band conveying the Colonel's felicitations. This trip was successful in every aspect but the political.

* * *

It was found perfectly convenient for planes to ply back and forth between the Philippines and various points along the China coast, providing arrangements could be made to comply with the laws of the Philippines and China. There are several tempting landing places for seaplanes at Manila and of these by far the most attractive, providing weather conditions permit, would allow passengers to drop down a mere matter of yards from the beautiful Manila Hotel near the sea-

(Continued on page 14)



At the "Front" for Italy

Mussolini Selected Fulvio Suvich to Protect Austria's Independence as a Buffer State, and His Diplomatic Success Has Led to the Danubian Conference, for Which He Is Preparing

By Paul Cremona

IT HAS VERY RARELY BEEN the lot of statesmen to champion that same cause which they had strenuously fought against in their youth. The evolution which they experience, it is true, depends to a large extent upon a variety of circumstances in which the personal factor hardly plays any part. It shows, however, what strange and unexpected developments may come about in the international field as a result of changes experienced by a state in its political structure and in the mission it has to fulfill. In these changes the personal activity displayed by a statesman often has a decisive weight and influence.

The political career of Fulvio Suvich, the Italian Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, offers a typical illustration of this influence. From being one of the fiercest enemies of Austria, of which at one time he was a subject and against which he fought on the battlefield in order to wrest from the dual monarchy the territories of Italian nationality, he has now become one of the warmest friends of the Austrian republic and the strongest supporter of her independence and territorial integrity.

What a contrast between the young Suvich, conspirator and irredentist, and the diplomat Suvich, who now fights with different weapons other conspirators and irredentists, whose aims differ very little from those which he himself once pursued. It is the Austrian question, which very nearly caused his ruin, that has now brought Fulvio Suvich to the forefront in international politics.

* * *

When in July, 1932, Signor Mussolini took over once again direct charge of Italy's foreign policy and chose as his chief assistant Signor Suvich, the move aroused no little surprise. For although Signor Suvich was already fairly well known in the Italian political world, having filled with distinction various responsible posts and taken part as a financial expert in the work of the League of Nations, nobody believed that he possessed the qualifications necessary to one who assumes the highly important post which had been entrusted to him. In the first hasty judgments on the appointment of Signor Suvich several interesting facts had escaped general attention, facts which today, at a distance of three years, show how wise was the choice made by Signor Mussolini.

The Duce never appoints his direct collaborators at random. He chooses them with an expert eye, either because they are already endowed with the indispensable qualities to take a given job, or else because he considers them as the persons best fitted to shape a certain line of policy. Such was the case with Signor Suvich.

Until his appointment to the Foreign Office his diplomatic preparation, in a general sense, may be said to have been negligible. He had specialized in financial questions which only indirectly allowed him to come in touch with the current problems of foreign politics. On the other hand, he had a very deep knowledge of the political problems of central Europe and of the highly intricate interplay of economic ties and economic discords between the Succession States.

* * *

The attempt made by Herr Curtius, in conjunction with the Austrian Chancellor Schober, to realize the Anschluss through the ingenuous and by no means dangerous move of the customs union between Germany and Austria, together with the rapid advance of National Socialism in the Reich, had made it clear to the Duce that the Austrian problem would soon present itself in all its gravity and complexity to the attention of European diplomacy. Signor Mussolini felt the need of having at his side a trusted counselor who not only had an intimate knowledge of the problem in all its particulars but who could be regarded, so to speak, as a symbol of the Italian determination to make the independence of Austria respected at all costs.

And so Fulvio Suvich, the former irredentist and ex-Austrian, was nominated Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs with the precise task of putting Italian diplomacy in motion for the defense of Austrian independence. Once again Signor Mussolini had guessed right. Evidently Fulvio Suvich was the man he was looking for. Successive events fully justified the Duce's choice.

It is not easy to sketch the personality of Signor Suvich. He belongs to the small class of public men who avoid publicity and who live and work in absolute silence, far from indiscreet and curious eyes.

As his name indicates, Fulvio Suvich comes from a family not originally Italian, that is, from one of those Croat families of Istria who, having come into contact with Italian culture and civilization, have in the course of time become Italianized to the point of preserving nothing more of their origin than the name.

Several generations previously, the Suvich family had emigrated to Trieste, and it was here, at the time of the Austrian domination, that Fulvio Suvich was born 48 years ago. His kinsmen had already prospered in the city which they had chosen as the center of their activity. His family ranked among the Trieste patrician houses. To Fulvio Suvich, however, it fell to link the family name with the political fortunes of the new Italy.

From his earliest youth Signor Suvich took a leading part in the Italian irredentist movement, which was focused in Trieste. To understand properly his development it is necessary to visualize the environment in which he grew up, that is, the historical background against which the Trieste irredentist movement stood out. Its program was separation from the Austrian Empire and annexation to Italy of the Adriatic and Tridentine territories inhabited by Italians.

From the time he frequented the Italian high school in his native city, Suvich distinguished himself for his deep faith in the cause of Italian culture, his open intelligence and his indomitable will. On entering the university, Suvich left the ranks and became the leader of the student agitation at Vienna and Graz. He directed the movement for a number of years, making himself noted for his political tact and the energy which he succeeded in infusing into his fellow students. In the conflicts which often occurred at both universities, Suvich took as active a part in the fighting as befitted a leader, frequently paying in person for his zeal, especially in the sanguinary encounters of 1908-1910. He was repeatedly arrested and imprisoned by the Austrian authorities.

With the outbreak of the World War, Signor Suvich repaired with his family to Italy and enlisted as a volunteer in a cavalry regiment. When peace was concluded he returned to his home in Trieste to fight Bolshevism, which was rapidly taking root in the district. He joined the Nationalist Party, which was later merged into the Fascist organization.

In 1921 he was elected deputy to the Italian Parliament, where he immediately asserted himself for his vast knowledge of financial problems. His specific acquaintance with relatively new problems, namely those relating to the finance of an extensive region completely transformed by the war, rapidly gained him the reputation of an expert. His political career was assured from the very outset. His appointment as President of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations was the first public recognition of his exceptional merits.

Photo, Ghitta Carell, Rome

SIGNOR FULVIO SUVICH
Italian Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

It almost seemed as if his career was to be bound up more with finance than with active politics, for his first official job was that of Undersecretary for Finance. Meantime, however, Italian foreign policy was slowly changing its direction. The Duce had chosen a new path, along which Signor Suvich was taken by force of circumstances.

It so happened that in 1930 Italy found it necessary to occupy herself again with Austria and to follow a marked pro-Austrian policy. The object was to prevent Germany, where the nationalist spirit was growing ever stronger and consolidating itself, from stepping across the Austrian barrier and exercising an intolerable pressure on the Upper Adige. The pro-German policy conducted by Signor Mussolini from the time of his advent to power had begun to show its weak and negative sides. If Germany were to realize the Anschluss, not only would the Alto Adige be endangered, but Trieste as well. The Germans, masters of Austria, would eventually force a way to the Adriatic. Italy, therefore, still on the friendliest terms with Germany, found herself in the paradoxical situation of having to watch more closely a friendly Germany than a hostile France. The Danubian basin now began to attract the Duce's attention. To develop his new policy the Duce looked around for a new man to help him. This was Fulvio Suvich.

* * *

With Signor Suvich at the Foreign Office, Italian policy entered upon a new phase. While not yet turning its back to Germany, Italian diplomacy sought to find sufficient guarantees for the maintenance of Austrian independence. Italy's first efforts were directed to gain the support of the great western powers in her policy. Her object evidently was to make it recognized that the Austrian problem, while of particular interest to Italy, had really a European character.

Signor Suvich at once devoted himself to drawing ever closer the bonds between Rome and Vienna. He has had in the course of three years a greater number of conversations with Austrian statesmen than have taken place between the representatives of other countries. The first fruits of Suvich's policy were seen after the first meeting between Chancellor Dollfuss and Premier Mussolini in the summer of 1933. At this meeting the foundation was laid for an Italo-Austrian entente which should give a sufficient guarantee of security against the threatened German invasion.

Suvich soon took another step forward. In October, 1933, the Italian Danubian memorandum was published for the regulation of economic relations in the Danubian basin by means of preferential accords. Its authorship is attributed to Signor Suvich himself.

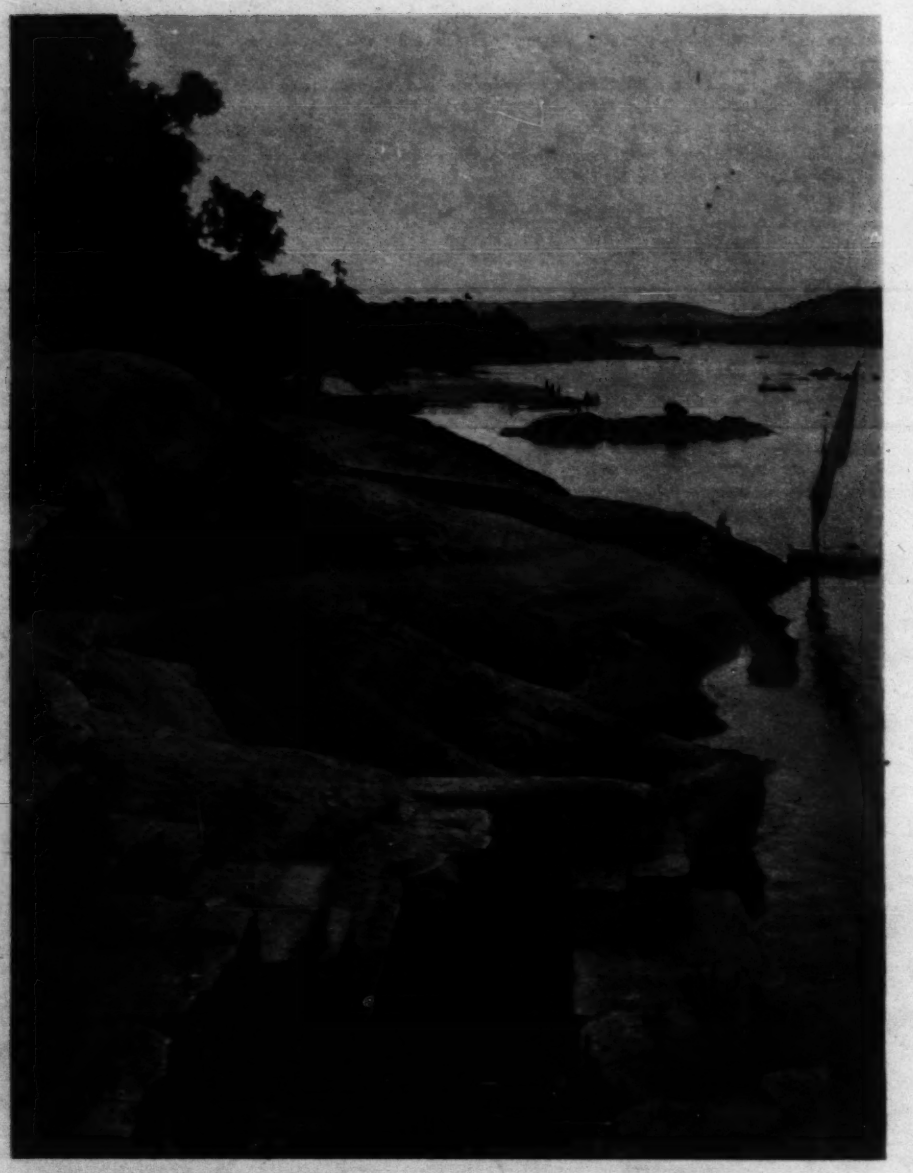
In spite of the growing divergencies between Rome and Berlin over Austria, Italy still hesitated to break away completely from the pro-German policy hitherto followed. She made a fresh effort to set the situation right. To perform this political miracle Signor Suvich visited Herr Hitler in Berlin. This was the first meeting between the Führer and a representative of the ex-allied countries. As might have been foreseen, however, the miracle not only failed to materialize, but Suvich returned to Rome with the persuasion that National-Socialist Germany was more than ever intransigent over Austria. His mission failed in one sense but was a positive gain in another. Immediately after, Signor Suvich rushed to Vienna, where the Austrian National-

(Continued on page 13)

That the Desert May Bloom

Improved Flood Control and Irrigation Methods Along the River Nile as Far Up as Abyssinia Will Bring This Result After the Completion of Engineering Work Now in Progress

By G. H. Dempster



THE FAMED NILOMETER AT ELEPHANTINE ISLAND, ASSUAN

Down the Sloping Shaft, Apparently Leading Like Stairs to the Little Boat, Are Stepped the Ancient Egyptian Gauge in Pics on One Side and on the Other the Modern Egyptian Gauge in Meters Above Sea Level.

IRRIGATION IN EGYPT is probably as long a story as that of civilization itself, or possibly even longer, as the Nile is unique among rivers in running for some 2000 miles through a country which is practically rainless. Irrigable Egypt is the Nile Valley from Assuan to Cairo, comprising some 2,500,000 acres, and the Delta of some 5,000,000 acres, or roughly a total of about 7,500,000 acres.

Of this area but 5,500,000 acres are cultivated, the remainder being comprised mainly of the salty wastes and littoral lakes of Northern Egypt. Small though inhabited Egypt is, covering as it does less than 10,000 square miles, it is one of the wealthiest agricultural countries for its size and, with its population of 15,000,000, or over 1600 per square mile, the most densely populated country in the world. And this wealth has been realized uniquely through the utilization of its marvelous river.

The variable inundation by the annual flood (August-October) was controlled in a degree by the basin system of artificial inundation practiced since Pharaonic times until today, but perennial irrigation, excepting insignificant areas along the river berms, was not introduced until Mohamed Ali Pasha, the founder of the present Egyptian Dynasty, began excavating deep canals in 1820. To control these he constructed the first barrage across the river. This well-known work at the head of the Delta, some 15 miles north of Cairo, was completed in 1865, but, owing to defects, was not fully utilizable until 1891, when it had been strengthened under the Anglo-Indian engineers who really put modern irrigation in Egypt on a sure basis.

While there is an enormous excess of water during the flood months (August-October), when the average discharge of the river at Assuan is about 8000 cubic meters per second, the summer river, the natural volume of which may fall to less than a twentieth of that discharge, is quite insufficient to supply the requirements of the 4,500,000 acres actually under perennial irrigation at the present time. The deficit had of course to be provided by adding stored water. That problem has never been an easy one. The excess flood water is mainly too charged with sediment to be held in reservoirs, while works in the swamp region of the Upper Nile, where a large proportion of the natural summer water is known to be lost, are difficult and costly. Further, the ultimate water requirements for bringing into cultivation another 2,000,000 acres and to convert 1,000,000 acres from Basin to perennial irrigation in order to realize a fully developed Egypt have still to be provided.

The Assuan Dam is now historic. At the time of its construction (1898-1902) it was pre-eminent among engineering undertakings, yet its original capacity of 1,000,000,000 cubic meters had to be increased in 1912 to 2,500,000,000 and in 1934 to 5,500,000,000. This last heightening of the dam, which has just been achieved, is now being utilized for the first time, the difference in level between the water upstream and downstream of the dam being about 100 feet. The quantity of clear water to be stored (i.e., after the main flood of August-October has passed) is so gigantic that in low years the excess natural flow of the river during November-February would be insufficient to supply it.

This deficit has been overcome by the Gebel Aulia Reservoir Project under schedule for completion in March, 1937. It had been a matter of common knowledge for some years that the Blue Nile, which constitutes in the flood season 70 per cent of the total river discharge (the balance being provided mainly by the Atbara), ponds up the White Nile at their confluence at Khartum. The Gebel Aulia Dam, which is being constructed across the White Nile some 30 miles south of Khartum, will amplify and regularize this natural phenomenon. Holding back during flood time 2,000,000,000 cubic meters, it will not permit them to run to waste in the sea, as is the case now when the Blue Nile begins to fall, but will store them until the Assuan reservoir is able to conserve the water for use in Egypt.

As regards flood control, authorities have in the past been much concerned regarding Egypt's safety in a high flood. Their fears were based on the disastrous breaches of early years (1861-1878) and the fact that under present-day development much less water is taken from the river to fill the basins and, consequently, more comparatively has to be discharged down the river. The Gebel Aulvia Project, as originally designed, provided a means of holding up excess flood water of the Blue Nile, which it was proposed to escape across the Gezira, or the land lying between the two rivers, by means of a special channel. Mainly for reasons of economy this provision has not been made.

The Sudan is assisting in reducing flood levels by the huge irrigation system that has been developing since 1925, when the Makwar Dam on the Blue Nile was completed. Seeing that up to date but one sixth of the 3,000,000 acres of irrigable land on the Gezira has been taken in hand, the influence of Sudan irrigation on flood levels is obviously important. A very interesting step in flood control, and one that may greatly affect future policy, was carried out last year. During short periods in previous floods the flow of silty water had been slightly checked at Assuan with the express purpose of ascertaining whether this would affect materially the storage capacity of the reservoir by the deposition of mud. Apparently the effect was so slight that, when at the end of last July alarmingly high levels were experienced simultaneously on the Blue Nile and Atbara, flood regulation at Assuan was practiced for the first time with the deliberate aim of cutting the crest off the flood.

To save the Delta from the possibility of the breach of the Nile banks, the natural flow of some 200,000,000 cubic meters was held back by creating an artificial head of four meters at the dam. This might have been increased, should it have been necessary so as to affect the flow of five times that quantity. Fortunately, the upper river fell rapidly and that necessity did not occur. In this way, not only was the maximum level of the river in Egypt reduced by nearly a foot, but the means of overcoming the danger of a big flood without affecting materially the storage capacity of the reservoir was demonstrated, as apparently but little silt was deposited. Only those who know what terror a high flood instilled in the past can appreciate what this means to Egypt.

Another far-reaching result of this experiment may be the realization of a practical hydroelectrical power scheme at Assuan. One of the main defects of that project up to now has been the assumption that no artificial head (and consequently, power) could be created during the three months of flood, and, naturally, intermittent power is very undesirable in such a project. While irrigation needs must hold first place in river works, the possibility of developing 200,000 horsepower for irrigating close on 1,000,000 acres, driving railways, lighting towns, or producing nitrates in Upper Egypt, are now much brighter. In connection with hydroelectrical projects an immediate beginning is contemplated at the Nag Hamadi Barrage, Upper Egypt, where, by means of a special diversion canal, power for pumping water to 70,000 acres will be generated.

Another measure which has been forced on attention by the recent high flood is the thorough protection of the Nile banks. As is the case with most alluvially formed countries, the river generally runs in flood time at a level higher than the lands it formed and would naturally inundate them were it not for the levees, or dikes, which confine the river to its bed. Further, the river is very apt to change its course, eroding here and silting there. A project, requiring an annual expenditure of £300,000 over a period of at least 10 years, has now been prepared and will be put into operation immediately. This involves, not only the strengthening of the existing banks and running good roads along them, but also the institution of a systematic river-training service, a need which has been long felt. If these improvements are carried out, the experience of the 1934 flood will indeed have proved a blessing.

As regards the utilization of the water to be stored at Assuan and Gebel

(Continued on page 13)

WHERE THE NILE HAS BEEN HARNESSED.

Along the Roadside

Cottage Camps and Motor Courts, Housing Millions of Americans Annually as They Travel the Network of Roads From Coast to Coast, Represent a Fast-Growing Industry

By Eleanor N. Knowles

THE DANISH VILLAGE
A Roadside Tourist Camp Near Portland, Maine

Photo from R. I. Nesmith and Associates

IF YOU WERE SUDDENLY CONFRONTED with the question of what you thought was the industry showing the greatest expansion during a given period in the last decade, you might . . . if you were industry conscious . . . suggest electrical refrigeration, prefabrication of houses, or air conditioning. While this trio does demand consideration, you have overlooked an industry that increased 900 per cent . . . no, that is not a typographical error . . . 900 per cent between 1926 and 1930.

It is the cottage camp or motor court industry, with which a goodly number of you are more or less acquainted.

Many people will be surprised that these hit-or-miss groups of buildings, encountered on every trunk highway and many side state roads, are anything but fly-by-night efforts to make a dollar. That there are more than 30,000 of them comes as a surprise even to those more or less acquainted with them from occasional patronage. Further, the entailed investment of this number is well in excess of $250,000,000.

This growth has not come overnight, for the industry, as such, is some 15 to 18 years old. In 1920, there were about 1000 of them, according to government estimates. By 1926 they had increased to 2000. From then on until 1930 they jumped to 20,000, a cool increase of 900 per cent.

Of the better than 30,000, estimated today, more than 10,000 have 12 cottages or more; 60 per cent have running water in each cottage; 81 per cent have flush toilets; 60 per cent have shower baths; 25 per cent provide cooking facilities for their guests.

Better than 60 per cent have a 12-month season and the prices range from 50 cents a cottage to $8 and $10; the most popular prices being $1 per unit or $1 per person. These prices for accommodations offered will vary according to the locality. West of the Mississippi, very much better accommodations can be expected for those rates.

In the days immediately following the war, thousands of motorists took to the highways and tried camping by the side of the road. Many service men had come back with an urge to show the folks some of the things they put up with. The novelty of roughing it soon wore off, but the tendency to be on the go increased and they began to look for more comforts.

Harassed communities along the major highways built community tourist camps in self-defense, partly to keep the people from cluttering up their country lanes, but more often to divert some of the money, that was being scattered hit or miss, into the tills of local merchants.

These early tourist camps were little more than cleared and fenced-off parking lots, not too close to the center of town, on which had been erected comfort facilities, inspected for sanitation by local health authorities. If the plot boasted shade trees, tables were often erected beneath their spreading branches. Guests were asked in most cases to pay a small fee to the watchman, or caretaker, for the privilege of parking their cars and trailers, or pitching a tent.

The problem of cooking came up. One or two might sample the local restaurant, but parties of three to seven found it a bit beyond their budget. A community building with community gas plates, which might be used for another small fee, was the next step.

* * *

But by now it was apparent that this was no passing fad. In some cases the cities did not fare well, but in other instances they made so much money on the original outlay that real estate developers, lumberyard owners, farmers who had highway frontage, restaurant men or gas station operators answered the call, threw up a few shacks, piped in some electricity and water and hung out shingles. During this phase beds and mattresses were often the only furnishings, and the motorist was expected . . . and did . . . carry his own bedding, linen and dishes.

At this point the highway officials took a hand. No, not intentionally. What they wanted to do was to lessen the maze of traffic on congested city streets, and their solution was to route major highways around the towns, instead of through them. With the dawn of this decision the tourist camps were soon to become cottage establishments and motor courts.

Building operations germinated, budded and blossomed on every highway in the United States. Unheard of profits were made from half a dozen flimsy cheese boxes. The Far West got off to a running start because of its experience in catering to seasonal tourists. They grouped their buildings into compact courts, always an attraction to easterners, who asked freedom, but not too far from habitation.

For a time the central and far eastern sections did not try to keep abreast. The highways were crowded and what accommodations they had were generally gobbled up by sundown. But immediately following 1929 many things happened. Competition became keen, for while more people were seeking inexpensive accommodations, fewer were on the highways.

People caught in the business crash had to turn to new methods of making a livelihood. Some turned fine estates to taking "paying guests," others took over tottering enterprises of those who hadn't seen the handwriting on the wall, and a new spirit was soon evinced. They studied their localities and built atmosphere to fit . . . sometimes more atmosphere than one could reasonably stand in a single dose, but all pointing to an effort not only to lure trade, but satisfy it.

Came another unintentional boost to the youthful industry. The hotels began to look upon them as unfair competition and made efforts to legislate them out of business. This only knitted the operators more firmly together, and in the one state that any legislation was put through . . . California . . . it only raised the standards so that an even better type of patron sampled the fare.

During the regime of NRA another effort was made by the hotels to force the camps under a code of their own designing, but though several were drafted none was signed when the Supreme Court decision was handed down. What had resulted, though, was a banding together for the first time, and some semblance of an effort was made to form a permanent national association and to standardize accommodations.

In the last four years the turnover of ownership has been very high, but it has brought a more foresighted group into the management seats. They are quite capable of meeting the problems of how to advertise, what moral regulations to impose, the number that can reasonably occupy a single cottage; or decide what to do with the patron who appropriates the sheets and towels, or attempts to beat his bill.

More and more, the touring public is helping in the good work. They commend good accommodations and moral atmosphere and pass along hints for success from one proprietor to another. The man with a short season is learning to appeal with fair accommodations but mighty good fishing and hunting or golf, where formerly he and his patrons seemed to have little ground for a mutual understanding.

* * *

Cross-country motoring is no longer a precarious adventure. To one who sat behind a travel bureau desk these last three years and answered questions of prospective visitors to the Century of Progress and the San Diego Fair, it was patently obvious that such a prospect would never have been considered a few years back. These new enthusiasts have heard of reasonable accommodations beside the highways that even a novice can find, and cars have been sold with a guarantee to do much more than merely combust gasoline into a motive power, so they are all set to be going places.

To patronize many of these cottage camps or motor courts is to experience almost exciting adventure in a twentieth-century, mechanized civilization. The privilege of acquaintanceship with many of their owners or managers is to add to a store of pleasant memories.

In the rougher territory one en-

(Continued on page 15)

FOR A NIGHT OR LONGER
A Cottage Available to Motorists Near West Dennis, on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, Is Shown Above, While a Section of the Cottages in a Tourist Camp Near Corvallis, Oregon, at the Opposite End of the United States, Appears Below.

Has Congress Been Too Hasty?

Despite Possible Appearances, Both Senate and House, Working Hard and Conscientiously, Have Had Ample Time to Consider and Discuss the Many Vital Measures Before Them

By Tully Nettleton

IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED — Photo from Wide World

In the House of Representatives President Roosevelt Here Is Shown Addressing a Joint Session of the House and Senate, With Full Galleries Also Listening to His Message Explaining Why He Vetoed the Patman Bonus Bill, One of the High Points of the Present Session of Congress.

"MR. PRESIDENT, WE ARE PROCEEDING so rapidly that I cannot turn the pages of the bill with sufficient celerity to keep up. May we have the amendment again reported?"

The protest was made by Charles L. McNary, Republican floor leader in the United States Senate, at one point in the consideration of the amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act. And it probably typifies the impression of many a casual reader and citizen as to the speed with which things have been done in the session of Congress which has been making history during the early portion of 1935.

Yet when asked about it later, Senator McNary did not assert that legislation in general had been pushed through the mill too rapidly for reasonable consideration.

"We have worked pretty fast," he remarked, "but if there have been any obvious slips due to haste—that is, enactment of one thing when we meant another—I don't recall any offhand, though of course those things usually do not show up until later when the law is being administered."

* * *

Moreover, the record of the discussion of the AAA amendments shows that Senator Ellison D. Smith, who was in charge of them, proceeded for the most part at a leisurely pace, permitting examination, postponements and debate until the senators had pretty fully had their say. It is a point of pride with Joseph W. Byrns, Speaker of the House, that he and his Rules Committee have not imposed a "gag rule" to prevent amendments on any of the bills on the Administration's heavy legislative program.

The nearest the House leadership came to invoking such a rule was in the first major item of the session, the $4,880,000,000 public works and relief appropriation. There it was decided upon, but a "revolt" soon got under way, the rule was modified and the House instead of freezing out amendments voted them down, and passed the bill, exactly three weeks after the date of President Roosevelt's request for it.

In the Senate, the works bill encountered prolonged efforts to attach a "prevailing wage" amendment, and with this as well as vigorous contests over the amount, it remained before the Senate or its appropriations committee from the end of January until nearly the end of March, and the conference report was finally enacted into law on April 5, three months and a day after the President's message.

* * *

Probably much of the current impression of haste persists from the earlier sessions under the Roosevelt Administration when many had mental pictures of some "brain truster" scribbling off a bill at 3 a. m. and Congress enacting it into law at 12:01 p. m. the same day. Some of it also results from Mr. Roosevelt's asking Congress, after six months of most strenuous activity, to undertake the formulation and passage of a program of inheritance and income taxes involving questions of the greatest complexity. Indeed, there was talk for a time of attaching this as a "rider" to the "nuisance tax" renewal bill which had less than ten days left for adoption. The message did not make clear whether the President wished action in the current session or the next, and there is strong indication that the progressives in Congress forced his hand. This case is probably the worst count that can be brought against the Administration on the charge of haste.

In some instances this charge arose out of the extreme magnitude of the subjects the New Deal leadership undertook to legislate upon and the extent of the changes it tried to accomplish. This was illustrated conspicuously in the social security bill which took in old-age pensions, old-age insurance, unemployment compensation, mothers' pensions and health activities—subjects which have received intensive study for 30 years and will not hear the last word said in another 30 years.

President Roosevelt gave notice of his expectations in this line a year in advance, set to work an interim research committee, which made a voluminous and well-digested report, and House and Senate committees held each more than three weeks of hearings, aggregating over 2400 printed pages of testimony. Out of this consideration the Ways and Means Committee reported a bill which the House passed 12 days later, and the Senate had the measure a month in committee and a month on the calendar before passing it and sending it to conference.

As for the public utilities legislation, this was introduced February 6 after some anticipatory news stories and reached the passage stage in the Senate on June 11 and in the House on July 2, though in widely differing versions as to the so-called "death sentence" section for holding companies. This might be ample time for judgment on most legislation, but here again the question is not so much the speed as the enormity of the decision undertaken.

And at the same time as these debates the respective houses were trying to make up their minds on an omnibus banking bill, revamping and centralizing the Federal Reserve System, which would have made the principal *pièce de résistance* for an ordinary session. There was an effort to reorganize the NRA which after the Schechter decision turned into adoption of the Wagner labor relations bill and the pushing of the Guffey coal bill.

There was defeat of the World Court resolution by an opposition that had time to be goaded from apathy into successful resistance by William R. Hearst and the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin. There were weeks of controversy over the veterans' bonus before the President's veto was at length sustained. There were munitions investigations and proposals to take the profit out of war and to prevent shipments of arms abroad.

There was oil control legislation, enlargement of Home Owners Loan Corporation capital, effort to amend the TVA and the AAA acts, to provide land purchase loans for tenant farmers, and appropriations for the general departments and the army and navy. There was the investigation of ship subsidies and the attempt, ultimately postponed, to obtain new legislation for promotion of a merchant marine and safety at sea. There was the question of unification of transportation controls, which Mr. Roosevelt urged in January but conceded in June would have to wait.

So altogether, the question is rather the tremendous volume of legislation which a modern Congress of the United States has to attempt to originate, polish, appraise and sift. The very scope of the problems it is expected to deal with makes for pressure and a certain amount of hurry. From the standpoint of some there will always be complaint that Congress is not speedy enough. If decisions of Congress are to represent the meeting of the minds and considered judgment of 435 men in the House and 96 in the Senate there must always be a good deal of deliberation.

* * *

There are some avenues of at least partial escape from a crowded, congested and perhaps hurried program, and maybe these will be explored somewhat in coming sessions. One course, and the obvious one to conservatives, is to undertake less reform. This doubtless would have some effect, but probably the bulk of governmental business would continue to grow in some degree anyway.

Another possibility is to quicken the pace of congressional procedure by doing away with a lot of petty stuff which clutters up the calendars—private bills, minor appointments, local legislation and the like—and which takes up a large part of the time of the members. The alternative is to hold longer and longer sittings, approaching almost continuous session with only occasional short recesses. But if this is to come about, when will the poor congressman do his campaigning and fence-mending or how will he keep in touch with what the people in his district are thinking?

Casting back over the calendar and the record and the mixed impressions of an observer in Washington, I can set down the following inferences and conclusions:

The session of 1935 has been much more deliberative than were those of 1933 and 1934, and has tended, as was proper, to look more toward the permanent aspects of its legislation than to act frantically under the real or supposed lash of emergency.

A great deal more important legislation always is enacted during terms when the House, Senate and Chief Executive are all of the same political party than when they are at odds with each other or even when working majorities are small. It may be queried whether there has been any more ramrodding of legislation this year than in the palmy days of Speaker "Uncle Joe" Cannon.

There was a gradually growing reaction from the alleged "rubber stamp" passivity of Congress in accepting recommendations from the White House, as indicated with respect to holding companies, the banking bill, NRA and the bonus fight, so that the average businessman would consider it a rather unruly desk-piece to which he had to apply as much attention and pressure as Mr. Roosevelt has exerted upon Congress.

Apparently there was not much outright haste in the sense of flustered action without an attempt to get the facts or of patent slips and mistakes in the course of writing intentions into law.

Finally—and judging again pretty largely from my own feeling about the wisdom or unwisdom of features in the social security legislation, utility, banking, labor and other bills—whether one feels that the first session of the Seventy-fourth Congress was overhasty depends not so much upon how long it took to reach its decision as upon whether one thinks those decisions were right or wrong, however long they might have been pondered.

The Three Realms

Sensation, Fact and Ideas, Reflected in the Press, Appeal to Ephemeral Interests in the First Instance, but Demand Thought in the Second, and Find Reality in the Third

By Centurion

WHO HAS NOT OCCASIONALLY reflected on the glaring mistake of the press in its supposition that the popular mind is solely concerned with news of the latest doings in the world of sensation? Edition succeeds edition with great rapidity, and the public eagerly tears the papers from the newsboy's hand when the proceedings at the trial of some notorious criminal are being reported, or when fresh news is arriving of some great catastrophe.

Why do people want so badly to read of these sensational and morbid occurrences? And why is it so important to have so many last-minute details of that which in itself contains little that can refresh or inspire the thought?

The answer seems to lie, not so much in any inherent attraction that these sensational reports contain in themselves, but in the craving for novelty that is common to all men, a craving which the newspapers lay themselves out to exploit.

* * *

Perhaps there is nothing that the average human being dreads more than the prospect of being thrown upon his own resources for the thinking that he has to do.

We are thinking beings, and we must think, and unless the mills of thought are to cease grinding there must needs be some grist coming in to be ground. In which direction can one turn to find the needed grist—i. e., grain for the grinding?

Perhaps it would be simpler to ask in which direction *do* people turn?

The easiest, the most obvious, and the most readily resorted to is, of course, the realm of sensation. Here one may find a whole army of profiteers, busy exploiting the tendency of men to take the easiest path. Modern inventions are being harnessed to this usage. A cavalcade of mental images is paraded before the thought. These images are so fleeting, and so easy to apprehend, that no mental effort of any kind is needed to understand them. And yet the value of a thing or a thought must surely be balanced in the scale with the quality of thought that is needed to understand it.

Dwellers in such a restless thought-world are little to be envied, for it is a world of their own making. They are consumed with a hunger for novelty which is never satisfied. Nothing ever happens, except ephemeral sensation. Thus the poet:

> The world is too much with us; late and soon,
> Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers:
> Little we see in Nature that is ours;
> We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon.

* * *

There is another direction, however, in which some of the unsatisfied ones may turn, and where a certain amount of solid comfort awaits them. This is the realm of fact. Here we begin to feel the ground under our feet, for facts must always be superior to the mists of sense, and one may walk secure even while knowing that one reaps the fruit of another's labors.

The exercise of mental effort in the grasping of true facts has a bracing effect on the mind, and one may emerge refreshed from the study of a worthwhile subject, because one has been willing to subordinate the craving after sensationalism to a higher purpose. Dr. Johnson remarked in regard to this, "All knowledge is of itself of some value. There is nothing so minute or inconsiderable that I would not rather know it than not."

Many surprising things may happen to one in this realm of fact. Old prejudices may be shaken to their very foundations; new vistas may be opened up offering a wider horizon than any hitherto dreamed of; fresh courage may be imbibed from a knowledge which is in itself akin to power.

Although this realm of fact is not regarded as belonging in the category of news, newspapers in recent years have vied with each other in proffering to their readers such short cuts to knowledge as could be dished up entertainingly. These encyclopaedic preparations are not to be recommended as a satisfactory alternative to making one's own researches.

* * *

Finally, there is the realm of ideas, wherein one treads on less familiar ground, but which one must needs explore with confidence and courage, unless prepared to remain imprisoned like the squirrel, ever hastening to revolve his cage. In this realm of ideas one finds his thought turned inward instead of outward. Indeed, he must needs shut out all intruders that challenge his ears or his eyes, and resolutely rely on that inward eye and ear, the existence of which one cannot doubt, although they are all too seldom brought into service.

At first, amid all the distractions of sensational appeal that assail him on every hand he may feel that there is nothing to be seen in this realm of ideas, and that the world of sensation is all there is. But if he persists he will succeed in withdrawing himself. He may pass through the stage described by Hamlet in bitter mood, "I could be bounded in a nutshell and count myself a king of infinite space; were it not that I have bad dreams."

Yet, persisting, he will in time throw off those bad dreams with which the world of sensation confronts him and then he will gain the vision of reality for which he has striven. This may dawn upon him as news—news of a land that is very far off for the majority of thinkers. Then living and vital ideas will begin to bubble up in his thought so that it needs must overflow into a stream of such a variety of themes as will transcend the appeal of sensationalism.

The so-called news that is based on vice, disaster and discords arising out of national and international hatreds and misunderstandings will be robbed of its ability to thrill or alarm, and in its place true ideas bringing a "peace that floweth as a river" will calm and inform the thought with an infinite variety of themes illustrative of an unchanged and unchanging universe of ideas governed by an unchanging Principle.

THE DAWN OF A NEW IDEA

Drawn by J. Parker Robinson

Feet

Upstage, Downstage and in the Latest Public Eye and Ear, but

DANCE DIRECTOR SHOWS THE GIRLS OF THE CHORUS THE NEW ROUTINE

Photos, Irving Archer Studios

THE FINISHED PRODUCT

The Corps de Ballet on the Stage Appears at the Right, While a Smaller Group in a Portion of the Dance Is Shown Above.

DANCING FEET ARE CLOCKING TIME on America's entertainment hours today. With a flash and patter they cross the national stage, giving it color and rhythm. They are trained feet, skilled feet; but, withal, hard-working feet. For dancing, whether practiced upon the boards or before cameras, is no afternoon tea party; it is a profession that requires arduous training and careful practice.

If you don't believe this, spend a day or two with Fanchon and Marco Wolff on their three acres of dance studio in the heart of Hollywood, film capital of the United States. Add to this an excursion to spacious sound stages in the motion picture studios, where dance directors order scintillating lines of young women through their routines. Then visit some theater to which a corps of capable dancers draws thousands of patrons each week.

You will find in all of these places that the so-called "chorus cutie" is more likely to be a serious young woman who is too busy to do much else besides work, improve her abilities, and sleep. The demands of her job won't allow dissipation or distractions. Compared to her, the bricklayer leads an easy life. She has a milkman's hours and only a bank clerk's salary. But that doesn't matter, for she enjoys dancing—her job—and has hopes of being a star.

* * *

Suppose this average dancer belongs to the permanent group who play at the Roxy Theater in New York or the Paramount Theater in Los Angeles during the current week. Let's follow her through a working day at the latter establishment and then review some of the background that has made her act possible.

First, she rises in time to dress, breakfast, and be at dance rehearsal by 8:30 o'clock. That finished, by 11 o'clock she is off to the theater and ready for three performances—perhaps four on holidays. Between shows there is time for meals, rest, relaxation and possibly some more rehearsals. If the last call is for 9:30 o'clock that evening, she is out of the theater by 10 and ready for bed.

The starting salary for such work is likely to be $35 a week when the girls are steadily employed. Irregular work pays somewhat more. It may be as low as $30, depending upon the location, and in the Hollywood studios it is $40. From then on salaries rise according to individual ability in attracting patrons. Good dance stars almost name their own price.

* * *

However, before even the most insignificant public appearance is allowed, there must be months or years of intensive training. Some of this is athletic, and another portion is musical. The ear must be trained to appreciate rhythm and the body to interpret it gracefully. For modern stage dancing such a training period need not be long, but in ballet work it requires almost unending practice.

Sitting down beside Miss Fanchon at one of the Fanchon and Marco morning rehearsals, we appreciate this background almost immediately, and recognize that there is more to dancing than a flutter of feet across the footlights. There aren't any spangles or bright spots on the practice stage, only a bare floor and a space for the orchestra—in its shirt sleeves. Miss Fanchon, bundled in a polo coat, is enthroned upon a rough box, and out in front is her line sergeant, Carlos Romero, dance director of the Paramount. These two observant people work the controls that govern every studied movement in 24 smiling girls, making them a perfect machine ensemble before it is allowed to reach the stage.

Miss Fanchon hadn't a moment to discuss dancing during such a rehearsal recently, but back among the lacquer and plush of her modernistic office she told of its problems and also of the road to success which she and her brother, Marco, have followed since the World War. It is a brother and sister story that has real romance—the sort of material that makes fiction.

* * *

This dance team of Fanchon and Marco, it seems, outgrew the limitations of an obscure beginning in Los Angeles, made its reputation in San Francisco, and traveled abroad. Then it came to Hollywood in order to produce a new type of entertainment—stage shows for the movie palaces. It is doing this now, but on a smaller scale than prior to the depression. Where today it has a dozen theaters in tow, Fanchon and Marco then were producing complete show "units" at the rate of two or three a month, and were sending these groups out for national tours occupying from fifty to sixty weeks. The depression has made such elaborate productions unprofitable, and for the present their attention has been centered upon the Roxy Theater in New York, which they are operating for the receivers, and other showhouses between there and the Pacific coast.

Miss Fanchon estimates that 10,000 girls have passed under her direction through these experiences. Many of them—taken in as awkward youngsters, and given eight or ten weeks of stiff training—have emerged as capable dancers. In this way some of the important personalities in entertainment work today owe their starts to Fanchon and Marco.

For years during the late '20s the studio carried a standing advertisement in Los Angeles papers for girls who were merely good-looking and intelligent, the raw materials of an acceptable dancer. These were the girls that they trained. Since the depression, however, and the presence of a large supply of experienced show girls, this training program has not been necessary. The studio is able to obtain all necessary talent without the added expense of a school.

* * *

What about opportunities in the dance world? Well, Miss Fanchon is sure that they are excellent for the talented boy or girl. Of course, there is unemployment among dancers, just as

Feet That Beat

the Latest Cinema, Dancers Sustain the Rhythm Which Captivates the d Ear, but It Is Hard Work, Requiring Arduous Training

By Bruce Buttles

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Many of

in any other line of endeavor. But there is always a dearth of clever people who have something unusual or excellent to offer. Therefore, it is Miss Fanchon's advice that if the girl who wants to dance doesn't possess these abilities, she'd better stay with stenography.

As a matter of fact, it is the understanding of showmanship and the ability to search out unusual forms of entertainment that is accepted by theatrical people as Fanchon and Marco's key to success. Added to this is another quality that triumphs in any activity—the ability to 'tend to business! Without these faculties, the brother and sister might still be only a good dance team. And (as Arthur Brisbane says) "there is a lesson to be learned" in that which prospective dancers may heed.

The Hollywood motion picture studios loom conspicuously as a background for the dance stage. Music and dance sequences have been decidedly popular in motion pictures. This has been due in large part, as almost everyone admits, to the success of Fred Astaire in RKO-Radio Pictures, with Ginger Rogers. But it is also due to the lessons about combining jazz with classical dancing which Hollywood learned from Miss Jessie Matthews in a British picture called "Evergreen."

Busby Berkeley, dance director for Warner Brothers, an adept artist at using masses of young women in his striking decorative effects, believes that the dance picture is here to stay. He feels that it may become increasingly popular when technical camera problems have been solved. This last point is a problem of direction, and a critical one.

Ballet and dancing must be designed for the screen and not for the stage if they are going to be successful in motion pictures, Mr. Berkeley holds. Reason: the camera has but one eye. If it is going to see the entire stage, the figures are so small as to be almost indistinguishable. So this director concentrates upon the use of his camera in photographing individuals and in "angle shots."

"No one wants to sit in the back seat," he explained. "Yet that's necessary if the stage is photographed as seen by the average seat holder. We get around this difficulty by charting the position of every dancer to prevent distortion and bring the observer closer to action."

* * *

Incidentally, many Hollywood directors disagree with Mr. Berkeley regarding technique, but his pictures continue to rake in dollars at the box office, and the Warners are content to let such an attitude stand on this record.

Down at Fox Studios, Sammy Lee, ballet director, was enthusiastic about the great improvement that has been shown in the average quality of young woman available for dance work. He was certain that this has been due in large part to the influence of good training, and declared that fully as acceptable dancers are available in Hollywood as in New York, both centers of amusement interest.

What about men in the dance? Marcel Silver, polished Parisian ballet master for Fanchon and Marco, scoffed at the disdain which American men sometimes hold for male dancers. "For why should it be called 'sissy'?" he asked. "To dance is essentially athletic, it is not effeminate. And the dance is improved by the presence of men, who give it balance and strength."

Nevertheless, American men are not favorably inclined to dancing as a career, and directors find that most of their talent comes from Latin nationalities. This is quite different in the case of girls, for all social classes and races contribute them. So, in view of this, Mr. Silver reasons that talented young men in America may have an attractive field in dancing. Since there are, figuratively, a thousand girl dancers to every male dancer, opportunities should be good, and other dance authorities in Hollywood share this opinion.

Photo, Irving Archer Studios

THE PRODUCER STEPS IN
Instructing a Group of Girls in the Corps de Ballet.

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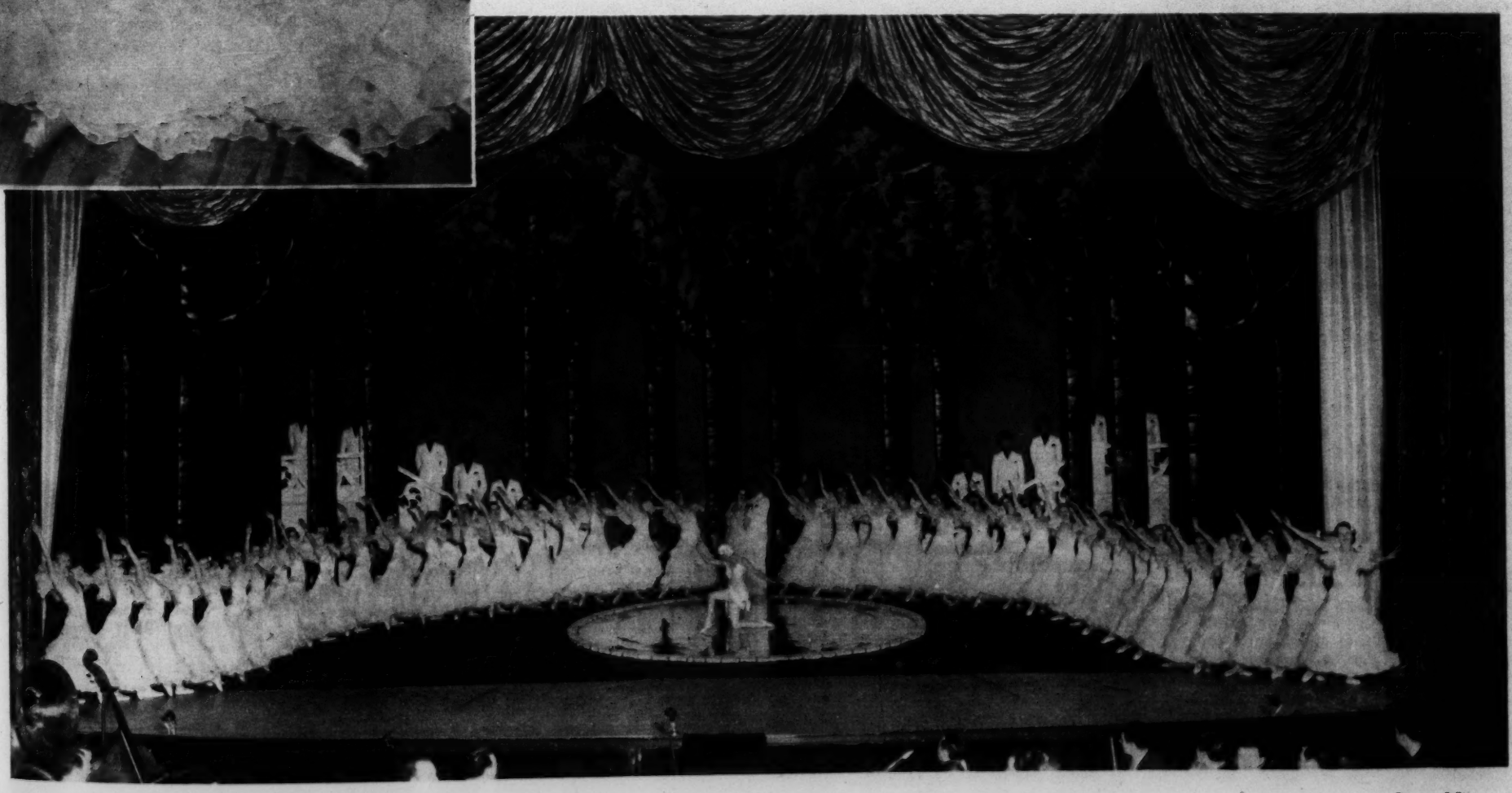

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Languages as Weapons

Nations and Peoples, as Part of the Trend Toward Nationalism in Recent Years, Have Gone to Great Lengths to Preserve the Vernacular From Adulteration by Foreign Words

By Linguist

THE PROFESSOR SAT ON THE veranda of his favorite hotel and glared angrily at the hotel writing paper. The word "Hotel" had been crossed out, and "Gasthaus" (guest-house) laboriously and patriotically put in its place. The professor was a good Conservative and always had said "Hotel," even if it did have a slightly foreign ring. He was therefore naturally put out at being corrected, and said so to the judge who sat opposite and did not commiserate.

With dignified resignation the Professor pushed the despised paper away from him: "Heuta ist mir das Telefon kaputt gegangen," he began. (Today my telephone broke down.)

"Das was?" questioned the judge.

"Das Telefon," snapped the Professor.

"Ach, Sie meinen Fernsprecher." (You mean far-speaker.)

The Professor shrugged his shoulders and forced himself to agree. But further conversational openings were equally unfortunate. He stated that he was going out in an "auto," and was told that he meant "Kraftwagen" (power-wagon). He began to lose patience, to say that he supposed *he* also had the right to "kritisieren" (criticize) — "verurteilen," interjected the judge—or must he bow on all questions to the superior knowledge of a master of "Jurisprudenz"?

"Rechtswissenschaft," deprecated his friend.

This was too much. Abruptly the Professor rose from his chair and stretched out his hand.

"I must go—adieu," he said.

"Leb' wohl," corrected the other.

* * *

The Professor, as a German, was however by no means unique. In fact he was less badly placed than some of his fellow mortals, since he was at least forced to speak, though with pedantic purity, a language of international importance, a language spoken by perhaps 80,000,000 people in Europe and many thousands more outside. If he had been an Irishman, a South African, a citizen of one of the postwar Baltic republics or even an Italian, he might conceivably have found himself in similar difficulties. For everywhere there has sprung up an irresistible respect for "the vernacular," the pure speech of the people, undiluted with internationalisms and short cuts to intelligibility.

In Ireland "the Gaelic" is being revived. Now, in the West there are "mountainy men" who "have the Irish" and precious little else. To encourage this independence of spirit it was decided to build a fine Irish College at Galway. The other day an Irishman on being asked about its progress, replied, "It was shtarted before the lasht election; it is expected that work will be reshtarted before the next." So much for the burlesque side. But in reality the Irish Republican is utterly serious about his Gaelic. The signposts in the Free State have the names of the places in Gaelic first—and then in English. A post office is primarily an Oifig an Phuist and only secondarily a post office. And intending civil servants have to satisfy the examiners as to their knowledge of Gaelic before being admitted to the public service.

* * *

The feelings of the patriotic Irishman are shared by patriotic Welshmen. Only lately a society in North Wales, finding that English was penetrating farther and farther into the Welsh community as the one common language, issued an appeal to teachers and local authorities to aid in bringing up a new generation on Welsh as its native language.

Again, if we look at the continent of Europe we find struggles no less bitter to preserve native languages from invaders and to purify those languages which are in current use and in no danger of extinction. In Belgium the Flemish element has made strenuous attempts to turn the University of Ghent into a purely Flemish institution, and the Flemish Parliamentary group is apt to dissociate itself from views expressed publicly in French unadulterated by foreign forms. The main obstacle to the second process is inertia—if it is comfortable and usual to say "garantieren," why bother to spend unnecessary energy on "gewährleisten"? Why trouble to invent a correct circumlocution for "le smoking," "high life," "le foxtrot," "le turfiste"—all of which expressions, be it noticed, it would be only too easy to translate causes for such policies. But to arrive at an understanding of the fundamental causes, one must inquire for a moment into the nature of language itself. Language is the vehicle of thought; as such it is somewhat inelastic. That is to say there are certain English and American modes of thinking which French and German people cannot express. "To like," for instance, is translatable by "aimer bien," "plaire," "gefallen," etc., but only approximately and not exactly.

Illustration from "Matthew Merian's Illustrated Bible," Edited by William Lyon Phelps. Published by William Morrow & Co., New York

THE TOWER OF BABEL

"God Gives Them Divers Tongues Their Thoughts to Cross." An Engraving Reproduced With a Line of Verse From the 1650 Edition of the "Bybel Printen."

If, therefore, a person is given a system of methods of expression which corresponds to a particular type of mind, his mind is bound to be influenced to some extent by that system; the language thus helps unconsciously to develop the "national consciousness." And such a thesis may explain the failure of Esperanto to spread with any great rapidity, since as an artificial, synthetic type of language, it corresponds to no natural type of thought. Of course thought does transcend language if you think hard enough; but exchanges of thought, i. e., speech, are limited by its resources.

There is thus some truth in the fatal doctrine that a good speaker of a given language will be a good citizen of the country which talks the language. It was the theory on which the Germans proceeded before the war, when they tried to root out the speaking of Polish. It is a theory which some nations have an inclination toward using still. There is a phase of nationalism at the back of these movements, sometimes indeed an exalted nationalism; but when, as in some cases, the struggle is partially rooted in an ancient political quarrel, the campaign may become bitter in its pettiness.

* * *

The national movement in languages is perhaps 150 years old. Certainly in the middle of the eighteenth century there existed a lackadaisical internationalism about language which allowed Frederick the Great, one of the greatest national heroes that ever lived, to speak and write French as a natural habit and to designate the highest Prussian military honor by the French name which it bears even now, "Pour le Mérite."

But at the end of the century came the racial and romantic movement. Peoples looked back to their own pasts, resurrected their own legends, their own customs and their own languages. The Slav races of the Austrian Empire and the Balkans and the Roumanians led the way; for a whole century subject races strove to accomplish a political freedom which would give outward expression to their cultural liberty. The Italians, the Roumanians, the Serbs, the Bulgarians all in turn ridded themselves of foreign domination and in 1918 the turn of the others, Poles, Finns, Czechs, Lithuanians, etc., came too. Freedom has been won; but consciously or unconsciously this freedom still goes in fear of its life. And in order to strengthen itself it turns sometimes to purification of the language and sometimes to intolerance.

But language is not a weapon that can be controlled in the last instance by executive order or legislative act. Those languages which are elastic, expressive and simple—or capable of simplification—must persist; those languages which contain immortal literature and those with commercial value will persist also. When the railroad was invented there were certain towns which refused to allow its presence in their neighborhood; but it was not the railroad which suffered. Nor if languages of real value are cold-shouldered by isolated groups, will it be those languages which lose in the end. alone. In Spain the Catalans take a similar line, a professor at Barcelona having informed a friend of the writer's that he was giving up research work for two years to reorganize the University on separate lines.

Again the Italians, quite apart from the thorny question of the Germans in South Tyrol, are anxious to cultivate their own language, and frown on words which are obvious adaptations of foreign forms. A typical rule is that which forbids premieres of foreign films in foreign languages; the first presentation must always be in Italian even if the synchronization may be poor and spoil the effect, and even if the mouth of Wallace Beery, while framing the phrase "Let's go," should produce the word "Andiamo."

And so the tale goes on. There are tussles between states and minorities in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Roumania. The Baltic States insist upon retaining their native dialects whatever the practical disadvantages. Farther south, the Greek Government is trying to cultivate the national conscience by eliminating the teaching of foreign languages in the lower forms of the primary schools. The pupils thus concentrate on imbibing pure Greek instead of "demotiki" (the popular speech) or a foreign tongue. In Persia schools and public institutions are being thoroughly Persianized. In Turkey a committee of experts has been working on a dictionary of purely Turkish words which the public is to be urged to use in writing and conversation to the exclusion of all others. Meanwhile the Koran has been translated from Arabic into Turkish in order that all the faithful who attend the mosques may understand the teachings of the Prophet.

The nationalist-linguistic movement has, it will be observed, two distinct aspects: the desire to make the people within a given group speak the language of that group, and the effort to secure that the language adopted by that group shall be pure of its kind, if desired. It takes a heavy bureaucratic hand to guide the progress of a language; an Académie française can merely record progress and shake a regretful head at the milestones.

The propagation as opposed to the purification of a language breaks down when two groups clash within one administrative unit. Sometimes the difficulty is solved by the admission of two official languages, Finnish and Swedish in Finland for instance, and English and Afrikaans in South Africa. Logically there need be no limit to the number of official languages, and a proposal was recently mooted and received wide acceptance to allow three official languages in what was formerly German South West Africa; namely, English, Afrikaans and German. But apart from the administrative difficulty —a Finnish subordinate railway official can hardly be expected to know Swedish—there is the more obvious fact that the minority is not often sufficiently important to warrant the adoption of its language as official. Then the trouble begins.

* * *

It usually centers round the schools. The building of a minority school proceeds perhaps quite placidly. Then may it be opened for instruction in the minority language? Well, yes, but there isn't enough demand. (Usually it has to be shown that there are some 40 children who will attend regularly before any grant from state funds will be available.) It is then proved that there is sufficient demand, whereupon the authorities decide perhaps that there is insufficient air space. By the time the air space is passed, three children have left the neighborhood and there are no longer enough to qualify. This description implies no reflection on any one nation; it is only the expression of one side of that nationalistic spirit, which appears to be still in the ascendant, although its wisdom is universally doubted by those who take two minutes to think the matter over.

There are innumerable occasional

Among the New Books

Glory and Grandeur Come and Go

The Glory That Was Greece, by J. C. Stobart; revised by F. N. Pryce. New York: D. Appleton-Century Co. $5.

The Grandeur That Was Rome, by J. C. Stobart; revised by F. N. Pryce. New York: D. Appleton-Century Co. $5.

EUROPEAN SOCIETY AT ITS beginnings, and at certain of its culminations also, is studied in the posthumous revisions of Stobart's works. Or, more largely, western civilization at its outset, and at a couple of its highest moments of triumph as well, is fondly reviewed and persuasively commented upon in the pair of volumes; which, in honest description, run along from the opening of the first book to the closing of the second as a single, unbroken narrative.

The author, with an editor to rectify statements of fact by the latest upturnings of archaeology and to temper, here and there, over-individual expressions of opinion, presents the old tale of the school books that went under the designation of ancient history. He pictures the Mediterranean world building up its system of manners and politics, first through the Greeks, as we say, on static and idealistic lines, and then through the Romans, as again we broadly speak, according to dynamic and practical methods.

* * *

To put his purposes into reading form, he produces upward of 300 pages of print and an appropriate number of pages of illustration for each compendium. He starts from that remote period, only in the twentieth century revealed by excavators, when the vision of "Glory" was originally realized on the island of Crete, down to the time within documentary reach when the aspiration for "Grandeur" was checked, long to remain so, at the banks of the Danube and the Rhine.

In other words, we have the ages formerly known as classical brought to date and cleared of mistakes, misapprehensions and mismeasurements. Or, in still different view, we are transported back among the peoples who developed the Greek language and literature and among those of later time who spoke and wrote in Latin; and we see and hear them through the eyes and ears of modern scholarship. Certain notions regarding those ages and peoples have changed, owing to the busy tattle of the pick and the shovel; though in the main, past views hold good, and the lesson of Homer's free rhapsodies and of Virgil's ordered cantos remains about what it always was.

* * *

A question or two that caused nineteenth-century wise men to dispute, proves now to have been beside the point. A notion or two that they unanimously cherished has been shown foolish. Nevertheless, what we like best about the Greek and Latin cultures stands altered but little. The writings handed down from fifth-century Athens and from late Republican and early Imperial Rome read the same as ever. Nor has a pleasanter talker upon them than Stobart been known under the modern critical dispensation. His estimates of Aristophanes and of Horace may strike many persons as too low; and of Theocritus and of Lucretius as comparatively too high. But that is only a reminder that criticism has its fashions. Some minor issue or other must always be in the mode.

In the books, two biographies are enthusiastically sketched; Pericles the subject of the one, and Augustus of the other. Then, the beauty of the Parthenon; how lovingly analyzed! And the public works of the Emperors, how conscientiously and appreciatively explained! As history, the revisions display a cheerful, hopeful mood. Glory and grandeur come and go, but neither is ever lost sight of. As achieved by Greece and Rome, they are, the author makes us understand, our heritage. At the same time, both are beckoning ahead of us as something still to be attained.

S. W.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Illustration by Jack B. Yeats from "The Turf-Cutter's Donkey," by Patricia Lynch, Published by Dutton.

Safeguarding Liberty

Liberty Today, by C. E. M. Joad. New York: Dutton. $1.50.

PROFESSOR BURY WROTE in 1913 in his "History of Freedom of Thought," "The struggle of reason against authority has ended in what appears now to be a decisive and permanent victory for liberty. In the most civilized and progressive countries, freedom of discussion is recognized as a fundamental principle."

How times have changed since then! Even the great historian could not foresee the shackles which were in process of being welded, and which today weigh heavily on the political life of a large proportion of the world's population.

John Stuart Mill in his famous essay "On Liberty" had provided liberal thought with an intellectual Magna Charta. What he wrote is still valuable, but recent years have brought a changed perspective. Professor Joad has rendered a considerable service in treating this fascinating theme as it appears in its modern setting. The author is head of the department of philosophy and psychology in the University of London.

Something less than half this volume is given to an exposition of the attack on liberty, the factors hostile to it and the case which is made against it by the politicians of today. The remainder of the work consists of a defense of liberty. The only alternative is alleged to be dictatorship. In a final chapter entitled "The Prospects for Liberty" the author implies that the prospects for liberty are good, if—.

The "if" is this: Modern civilization must find some way of overcoming the "lopsidedness" which is its distinguishing characteristic; of overcoming "the disparity between our mechanical skill and scientific knowledge on the one hand and our political and social wisdom on the other, between our power over nature, and the use to which we put it."

Professor Joad insists that freedom must be extended further in the political realm and carried over into the economic sphere. He feels that the Roosevelt Administration has made an heroic effort in this direction. Viewing existing dictatorships with something approaching abhorrence, he maintains that there is no more subtle corrupter of human character than the possession of irresponsible power Dictators, he maintains, are almost inevitably led to engage in war as the most effective method of perpetuating their authority.

Men who regret to see the increasing tendency on the part of absolute rulers to personalize the state and enshroud it in vestments of mystery will appreciate the author's refutation of the analogy which is so often made between the physical body and the body politic. The atmosphere which pervades this book is the atmosphere which liberals love to breathe. It reveals man as a reasonable, intelligent being whose capacities are capable of infinite development through right education and whose birthright is freedom of thought and expression. There is a dignity about this sort of writing which must command respect even from those who claim to despise liberty.

LEWIS REX MILLER

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Politicians of the Curia

The Genius of the Vatican, by Robert Sencourt. London: Jonathan Cape. 10s. 6d.

THERE IS ONE critical period in the history of all churches—the period when they begin to need a more or less complicated organization. The gifts of an organizer are totally different from those of a preacher or a saint: it is rarely indeed that the two gifts are combined in one man. The Apostles themselves felt this: "It is not meet," they said, "that we should forsake the word of God, and serve tables." It is, in such cases, necessary to appoint businessmen; and the danger is great that the church may become a business institution rather than a means of saving souls.

As the Church of Rome is the largest church in the world, it has had to face this danger in an aggravated form: and when it added to the church business the entirely secular affairs of a state—when the Pope became one of the Italian princes—it was practically impossible that it should not become rapidly more and more worldly. As a prince, the Pope concluded alliances, carried on intrigues, made wars, precisely like a French king or a Venetian doge: as a bishop, he exercised what were sometimes really, and always theoretically, spiritual functions: and the prince often swamped the bishop.

* * *

The engine by which these manifold tasks were, and are, carried through is the Curia, which works in and around the Vatican. The history of this institution is most interesting. Its ramifications are probably wider and more intricate than those that center in the White House or in Whitehall; and it is impossible to deny that few statesmen have been more skillful and capable, through a long series of years, than the officials of the Vatican.

Especially have the great chiefs—the secretaries of state—been remarkable men. During the last 100 years, amid all sorts of difficulties, Antonelli, Rampolla, Merry del Val, Gasparri, threaded their way with the dexterity of a Cavour or a Bismarck. As politicians, they were almost unsurpassed: it is only when we remember that they were all cardinals, princes of a church, that we begin to reflect somewhat curiously.

Mr. Sencourt, in this able book, gives what I think is the best popular account of this extraordinary institution ever written in our language. He is an admirer and a devotee, and there are many statements in his book from which non-Catholics will take leave to differ. But he makes a strong effort to be impartial; and bears little resemblance to those many present-day Catholic propagandists, whose rash and sweeping assertions leave their readers more determined Protestants than ever.

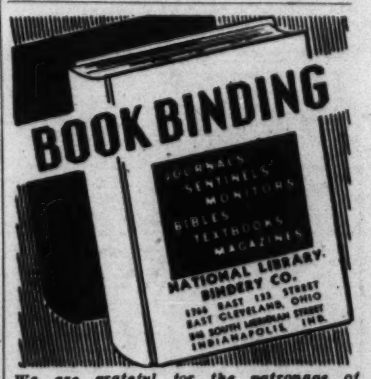
* * *

His bibliography is a credit to his candor; it mentions many works written by opponents of his church, not omitting even Milman and Gibbon. He makes no attempt to defend the characters of certain Popes, and he keeps ever before us the distinction between the man and the office. I think it will be possible for the keenest Protestant to study his book and learn from it without harm to his principles.

On the working of the Curia, its constitution and various departments, his book is admirably clear and instructive, and I believe accurate to the minutest detail. No less pleasing is his account of the artistic achievements which make the Vatican city a place of pilgrimage for thousands to whom the Vatican religion makes little appeal.

E. E. KELLETT

Macmillan is the American publisher of Sir William Beach Thomas's "Village England," the English edition of which (Maclehose) was reviewed in the Monitor on June 24.



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Appraising the Civilizing Influence of the Moors

The Splendour of Moorish Spain, by Joseph McCabe. London: Watts. 10s. 6d.

LAST YEAR THERE appeared a reckless and spirited Catholic history of Spain under the Mussulman domination, by M. Louis Bertrand, with a modern section by Sir Charles Petrie. It was an odd book because its whitewashing of Catholic Spain was vitiated by that intellectual patronage which no Frenchman can help feeling for the non-Latin people beyond the Pyrenees. M. Bertrand had therefore to find a scapegoat and the Moors were chosen. Their history was presented with the wildest prejudice.

The effect of propaganda is to breed counter-propaganda and in consequence Mr. Joseph McCabe, dancing with wrath at the works of Bertrand and Petrie, has produced a Nationalist counterblast. He has not contented himself with exposing their exaggerations, but has gone as far astray in the opposite direction. For him the Arab civilization which the Spaniards destroyed was "one of the happiest, most prosperous, most varied in fine feelings and culture" that had yet appeared, and was part of a long belt of superb civilizations which spread across the world from China to Andalusia. It was "nearer to us in ideal and scientific methods" than the Greek and Roman or any other had been. Muir, Sykes, Becker, Kremer and Father Lammens are called in to support him together with the Spaniards Altamira, Ballestros, Ribera and Cordera.

While Europe was sunk in the darkest moments of the Dark Age, when learning was confined to theological copying, and while the ruins of the Roman Empire were crumbling all over the continent, and the nobles and serfs were filthy and illiterate, the Arabs in Damascus, Baghdad, Sicily and Cordova were, Mr. McCabe argues, living in luxury, cleanliness, enlightenment and civilized content. Service, education, art, literature, philosophy and philanthropy flourished.

Broadly speaking this cannot be denied. Even Bertrand and Petrie had to admit the barbarism of the rest of Europe under a corrupt church. But since the question of Catholicism versus Islam is involved one cannot expect that full justice will easily be done to the latter, especially as Islam was ultimately defeated by an awakening Europe. The victory was claimed for Catholic Europe because of Europe's intrinsic rightness; but however this may be, it is also true that nations and races contain within themselves both the seeds of their supremacy and their decay. It is truer, as Mr. McCabe shows, to point to the mutually destructive incompatibility of the skeptical Arab and the warlike Berber as a cause of the "Moorish" failure, than to the charges of license and luxuriant vice; for the rest of Europe was also undoubtedly cruel and vicious.

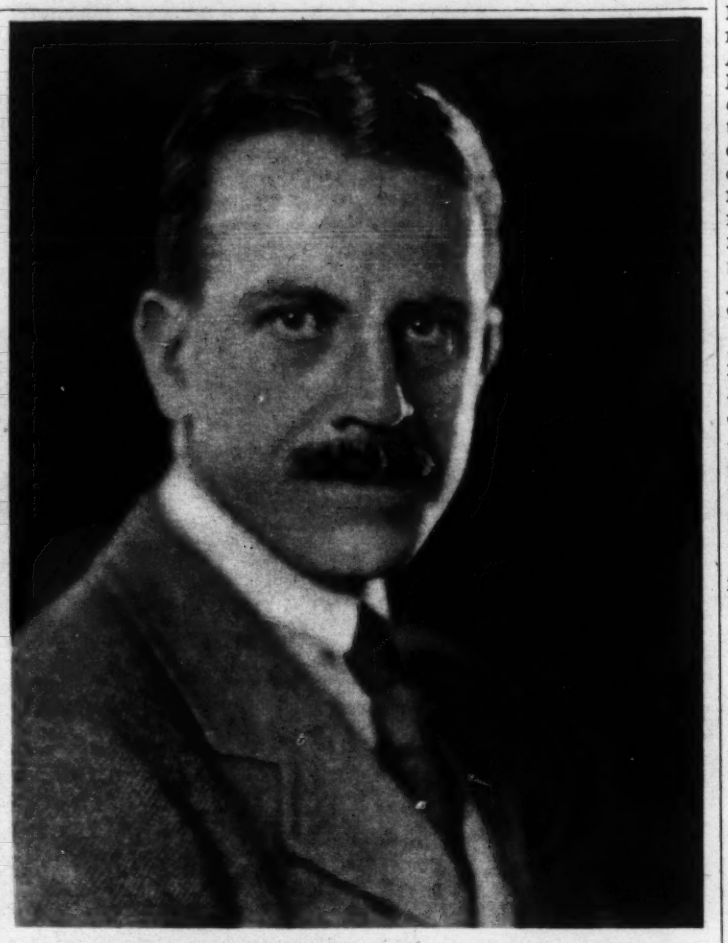
To go farther, however, and say, as Mr. McCabe does, that the Arab contribution to the art of living was a successful demonstration that "a frank sensuality and a high development of intellect" are not incompatible, and that in this and their fundamentally scientific attitude the Arabs are more akin to us than the Greeks and Romans, is a valueless generalization depending on the typical propagandist vagueness of the word "high." The kind of intellectual development congenial to such a character has been excellently defined by the Portuguese historian, Martins,

> The culture of those people, artists, rather than thinkers, more curious than scientific, literary and refined, setting store almost exclusively by imagination and scarcely employing reason, gives them a certain puerile and feminine cast; they give the preference to beautiful forms, elegant style or subtlety, and all the excesses and extravagances of imagination which supply the places of a truly rational or scientific inquiry. Their love of Greek science was a mere caprice, not a real need of their spirit. The treatises of Aristotle stood next to the commentaries of the Koran on their shelves; but this Greek science did not succeed in surmounting theology or having any influence in the moral life or institutions of the people . . . the Arab and Persian dilletantes were incapable of transforming their intellectual exercises into a positive moral philosophy.

Mr. McCabe's few names in Arab science and learning at the time of the Arab greatness look very poor beside the forms of the great figures of the Renaissance, for why should a comparison be made with Europe at its darkest? Then there is Mr. McCabe's recurring assertion, natural to a rationalist, that the Arab skeptics produced the civilization which the true believers destroyed; surely the point is that the skeptics were obliged to call in the fanatical believers in order to survive. It was not so much a mistake in policy as a necessity of the racial temperament; for there are good enough grounds for thinking that the Arabs and Berbers were branches of a remote common stem.

All this is not to deny the importance of the Arab contribution, but to rescue history from the habits of rival cheer leaders. The literacy of the majority of the Spanish Arabs is a fact and the Christians were illiterate; indeed in Spain illiteracy is greater today than it was in Moorish Spain. Cleanliness and sanitation have been centuries in catching up to the Arab standards. When Charles III introduced the first public sewers into Madrid in the eighteenth century there was an outcry from the religious parties. There are a dozen matters which indicate Arab excellence in the art of living; but to say that this proves they were our real teachers is to raise the whole question of our racial genius and purpose. Mr. McCabe's own propagandist, sectarian fervor is amusing proof that the Arab skepticism or aesthetic ism rarely exists in a pure form among us and is uncongenial.

V. S. PRITCHETT



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Fact and Fiction About the Brontës

The Brontës. Their Lives Recorded by Their Contemporaries. Compiled with an introduction by E. M. Delafield. London: The Hogarth Press. 8s. 6d.

They Lived. A Brontë novel by E. Thornton Cook. London: John Murray. 7s. 6d.

MISS DELAFIELD IS HERE doing for the Brontës what Edmund Blunden has done for Charles Lamb, and what Miss Elsie Smith has done for Wordsworth. It is a worthwhile job, for it revives something that has been overlaid by the combined conspiracy of time and posterity. The great figures of literature so soon accrete to themselves an outer casing of legend that they become as fantastic in shape as caddis worms crusted with bits of twig, weed and shell. It is impossible to see the live animal within, or to examine its natural movement.

Contemporaries, however, saw the now mythical figures in their unencumbered state, when muscle and nerve, the stuff of individuality, were exposed to the air. The creatures seen were not so bulky as they are now, but they were more lively.

Miss Delafield has ransacked the biographies (principally Mrs. Gaskell and Clement Shorter), and also the periodicals in which reviews of the works of Ellis, Acton and Currer Bell appeared. The general tendency of those reviews was to dismiss as worthless Emily's (Ellis's) masterpiece, "Wuthering Heights." Here is an extract from what the Quarterly Review said about "Jane Eyre" and its author. "The question of authorship, therefore, can deserve a moment's curiosity only as far as 'Jane Eyre' is concerned, and though we cannot pronounce that it appertains to a real Mr. Currer Bell, and to no other, yet that it appertains to a man, and not, as many assert, to a woman, we are strongly inclined to affirm. Without entering into the question whether the power of the writing be above her, or the vulgarity below her, there are, we believe, minutiae of circumstantial evidence which at once acquit the feminine hand."

And here is what George Eliot wrote about "Jane Eyre" in a letter to a friend. "However, the book *is* interesting; only I wish the characters would talk a little less like the heroes and heroines of police reports."

Mr. Cook's novel is founded faithfully upon the facts so far as they are ascertainable from the printed record. Indeed, his work is so little colored or embellished by imagination that it is rather a biography in fiction form than a novel. No new or individual light is thrown on the personalities of the inhabitants of Haworth Parsonage. For such original and inspired treatment, I would recommend "All Alone," a work of genius by the late Roma Wilson, who came from the same part of England and was also a creative artist. Roma Wilson made Emily Brontë a figure of gigantic proportions, a symbolic force as powerful and significant as any that sweep through the inhuman world of "Wuthering Heights." Mr. Cook maintains a more normal proportion between the three sisters, their father and their brother. The reader will find much pleasure in searching the pages of this novel and this collection of Brontëana, verifying the incidents of the story against the contemporary record. Many people are likely to do that, for as Miss Delafield says, "Like some extraordinary astral phenomena, the Brontës flashed their course, and were gone. Gifted, warped, tragic creatures—how little can ever be known of them. They must always remain a source of inexhaustible research and enquiry, not only to the student of literature but to the student of human nature at its strangest."

RICHARD CHURCH

Songs of the Field

Strange Holiness, by Robert P. Tristram Coffin. New York: Macmillan. $1.75.

THE TITLE POEM OF "Strange Holiness," a new volume of poems by Robert P. Tristram Coffin, begins:

> There is strange holiness around
> Our common days on common ground

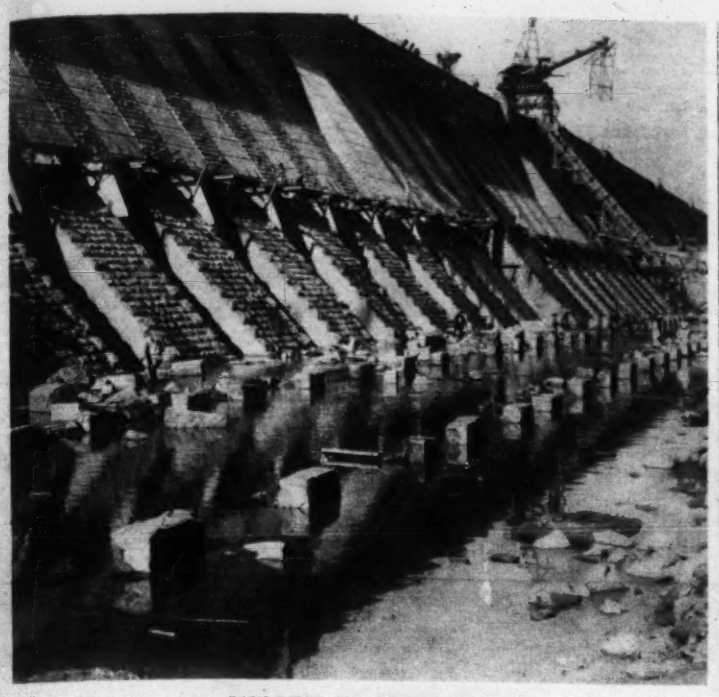
and, indeed, these words are the poet's challenge to the reader to explore likewise the perennial mystery and beauty of country life. Unlike his previous book, "Ballads of Square-Toed Americans," which was objective in point of view, Mr. Coffin chooses a subjective approach in these bucolic poems, devoting his emotional awareness to the contemplation of humble, everyday things, and weaving into them his intimate knowledge of country ways, together with his remarkable understanding of earth moods. He discovers loveliness, and these poems are well-shaped, poignant expressions of genuine feeling. His sensitiveness to the wonder and power of nature leads him constantly to sing of the reverence he feels, and this attitude is written into such lines as these from "Country Church":

> He could not separate the thought
> Of God from daisies white and hot
> In blinding thousands by a road
> Or dandelion disks that glowed
> Like little suns upon the ground.
> Holiness was like the sound
> Of thousands of tumultuous bees
> In full-blossomed apple trees,
> Or it was smell of standing grain,
> Or robins singing up a rain.

That he is an able craftsman is beyond dispute, but one feels that his very facility is a weakness to be carefully watched. One cannot help wishing that his powers of observation turned less often in the same direction.

"Strange Holiness" contains much good poetry but it does not stand out from its predecessors to any surprising degree. The author has already proved in other volumes that he has the necessary spark to elevate him far beyond the ranks of mere poetasters, and the regret is that although these poems are illumined by a steadfast light there is no real blaze in this present book. It should, however, have a wide appeal to all lovers of country life who like to have their sentiments interpreted by the unusual perception of a poet of Mr. Coffin's magnitude.

S. S.



BUILDING UP ASSUAN DAM
The Increased Height Will Impound More Water and Permit a Vastly Increased Area to Receive Irrigation That Will Make It Yield.

..That the Desert May Bloom

(Continued from Page 4)

Aulia reservoirs, not only will the perennial irrigation of the 4,500,000 acres now commanded be absolutely assured, but 410,000 acres of waste land in Lower Egypt will be reclaimed and 500,000 acres of land in Upper Egypt, which up till now got but one flooding a year under the basin system, will be brought into the perennial category.

The total cost of the public works, expended or to be expended for this purpose, is estimated to be about £45,000,000. This includes the strengthening of the Assiut Barrage, built in 1902, the building of a completely new barrage at a cost of £3,300,000 to replace the famous Delta Barrage near Cairo, and the remodeling of the three great canals which take off it to irrigate the Delta.

It is satisfactory to note that the old Delta Barrage will be preserved as an ordinary traffic bridge, and will thus constitute a memorial of irrigation development. By means of the extra summer water supply it is highly probable that the cultivation of desert land bordering the Nile Valley will be widely extended, as such land is better adapted to fruit growing than are the more humid alluvial soils.

The program also includes the provision of facilities for land drainage, which is the natural and essential complement of irrigation, as recent investigations have proved indisputably.

Final developments, of which the major items are the provision of a clear river channel capable of discharging over 1000 cubic meters per second through 200 miles of swamp in the Sudan and the building of dams on Lake Albert in Uganda and Lake Tana in Abyssinia, will be undertaken as soon as opportunity permits. These works, which will provide sufficient water to reclaim another 1,000,000 acres of land, now mainly covered by the littoral lakes, to grow close on 1,000,000 acres of rice annually in Lower Egypt and to irrigate perennially crops all over Upper Egypt, are estimated to cost roughly £100,000,000.

Probably the day is not far off when travelers passing through the Suez Canal will find, instead of shimmering desert, restful, green fields and orchards, as siphoning Nile water to the Sinaitic Peninsula is quite a practical possibility.

Undoubtedly the word "final" in connection with projected developments is but a present-day qualification. Even when that vast program has been achieved, there will still be some 35,000,000,000 cubic meters of sweet flood water which will continue to run to waste into the Mediterranean every year. This waste will certainly not be tolerated by progressive civilization as long as there remains within practical reach a desert which can yet be made to "rejoice, and blossom as the rose."

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When Niagara Falls

Recent dynamiting of portions of Niagara Falls, together with occasional breaking away of rock masses, raises the question once more of how long the falls will last. Geologists estimate that Niagara Falls has existed for 30,000 years, during which time it has been retreating slowly up the Niagara River toward Lake Erie. Eating away the rock at its present rate of about four feet a year, the falls should work back the remaining sixteen miles to the lake in about 21,000 years.

..At the "Front" for Italy

(Continued from Page 3)

Socialists organized a hostile demonstration against him. This was the moment when the rift occurred in the relations between Rome and Berlin.

* * *

Signor Suvich, realizing that it was impossible to obtain from Germany the requested assurances concerning Austrian independence, broadened the path of Italian foreign policy to make it include a rapprochement with France. The results were not long in making themselves seen.

On Feb. 17, 1934, came the first Anglo-Franco-Italian declaration on the maintenance of independence and sovereignty of Austria. The inspirer of the declaration was Fulvio Suvich. A week later he went again to Vienna and Budapest to render still closer the Italo-Austro-Hungarian understanding. Signor Suvich's policy was now bearing fruit. The barrier erected against German invasion was lengthened by the inclusion of Hungary. The Rome protocols signed in the spring of 1934 included a pact of consultation between Italy, Austria and Hungary, which practically made the policy of Vienna and Budapest depend upon Rome.

After the assassination of Herr Dollfuss Italy drew nearer to France, and with the accords of January, 1935, the Duce obtained, among other things, increased French support for his Austrian policy. Signor Suvich, however, recognized that more was to be done if Austria's position was to be consolidated and the German threat of absorption entirely eliminated. The moral support of the great powers, the political and financial support of Italy, were not sufficient to resolve the Austrian problem.

* * *

It is necessary to regulate the political and economic relations of Austria and Hungary with the adjacent states and fix the position of the new Austria within the framework of European politics. This is a gigantic task. The Danubian conference decided upon at the Stresa meeting this spring has this specific object in view. The diplomatic preparation for this conference has been entrusted to Signor Suvich. And should this conference succeed in the sense intended by the Italian program, Fulvio Suvich will have won a lasting position both in Italian history and in the international world.

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Upper School girls live in Kimball House (shown in this photograph). Small groups of girls each have as their counselor a Fourth Academic girl who is responsible to her housemother for the welfare of her "family."

Upper School boys are housed in Noble Lodge. An upperclassman, known as Suite Chief, is responsible to his Floor Chief, also an upperclassman, and ultimately to the Dean of Boys, for affairs in his group.

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The PRINCIPIA

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Senior College · Junior College · Upper School · Lower School

.. By Air to China

(Continued from Page 2)

front, owned and operated by the Philippine Government.

From Manila, flying toward America, the planes will traverse a 1380-mile stretch to Guam, which came into the possession of the United States in 1898 at the time of the Spanish-American War. This is a comparatively large island, prosperous and inhabited by a Filipino-like people called the Chamorros. Since the date of occupation it has been an American naval station under a naval officer as governor, and Pan American has at its disposal plenty of wharves, hangars, machine shops and other necessities kept in good condition since they were put out of commission some years ago.

* * *

An entirely undeveloped island known as Wake is next station along the line after 1030 miles of flight. Wake Island lies but 400 miles north of the Japanese mandated Marshall group. Discovered by a ship known as the Prince William Henry in 1796, Wake Island is in reality a group of three islands only 10 to 20 feet above sea level and lying in the form of a letter U, inclined in a northwest direction. Within is a lagoon, well stocked with fish and an ideal place for landing or taking off seaplanes. The islands are not attractive and have no fresh water, but there are umbrella and hardwood trees as well as heavy brush.

Another 1030 miles to the northeast will bring the air voyager America-bound to Midway, which is actually considered as belonging to the Hawaiian group—in fact, it is part of "the city and county of Honolulu"—but which is 1140 miles away. It, like Guam, came into American possession in 1898 though in connection with the annexation of Hawaii. Midway has had a cable station since 1903.

On the map, Midway presents the appearance of an almost perfectly circular atoll about six miles in diameter, enclosing Sand Island and Eastern Island. The Commercial Pacific Cable Company station is on Sand Island, which is a mile and three quarters long and is composed of white coral sand. The Midway Islands Light is on the highest point at an elevation of 43 feet, while the cable station buildings are on the north side of the island. Rain water must be caught in tanks.

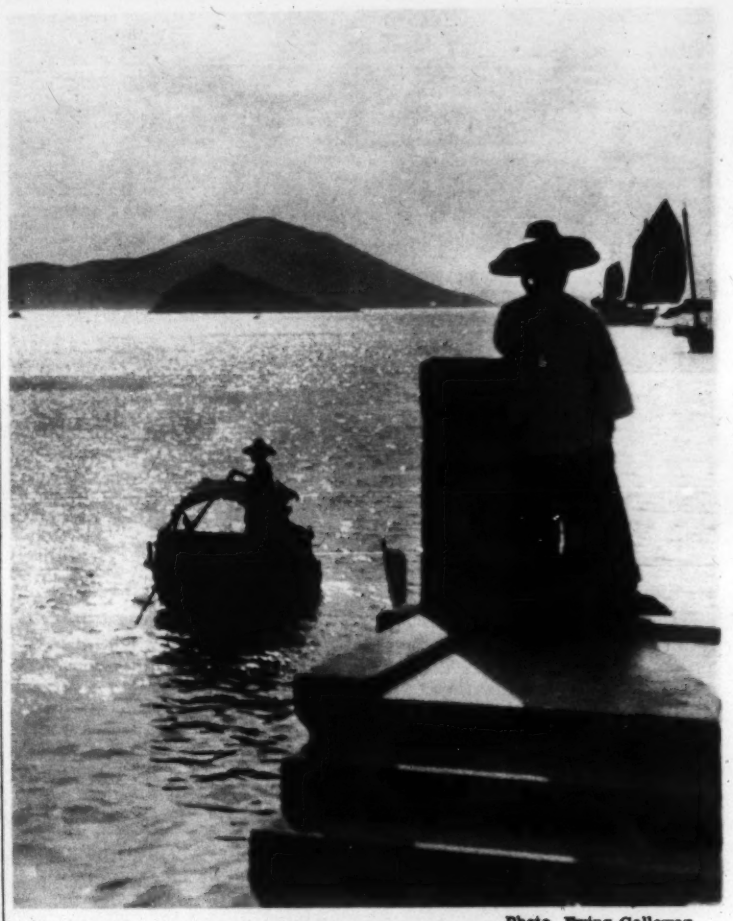
Garden loam was brought to Midway for years in supply ships, and the result is that today a former mere sand spit is covered with trees and shrubs. Even American songbirds have been introduced! Chief credit for the change goes to a Mr. and Mrs. D. Morrison, who lived for 15 years on this lonely and remote spot. Eastern Island is only six to twelve feet above the water level and is smaller than Sand Island. The seaplanes, of course, will land upon the sheltered waters of the inner lagoon.

* * *

At Honolulu, it has been decided that the leeward side of Oahu (upon which are located the capital city and also the Pearl Harbor naval base) is not as suitable to Pan American's purposes as the windward side at Kaneohe Bay, where there is plenty of room for a long run in takeoff and landing, and from which visitors can speedily be whisked to a modern, American-style city over the road leading up the historic and scenic Nuuanu Pali, or cliff.

The Hawaii-San Francisco link is 2100 miles, the longest jump on the schedule. This brings up another point of special interest to those who fly the new trans-ocean air lines—the development of new radio navigational devices. One of the newest and most interesting to be announced is a Pan American invention capable of locating a plane 1800 miles distant, six times the range of previous direction finders. Through its use only three radio stations—on Oahu, Midway and Guam, respectively—will be required in addition to the two terminal stations.

Certainly, safety will be a prime consideration in the operation of this new service across the Pacific, as it already is upon existing China air lines. And American ideas on safety, comfort and speed have made a deep impression upon the air-minded Chinese officials, who have hitherto guarded the "hermit" qualities of China from an aeronautic viewpoint. Indications are that this newest outcome of modern science, plus initiative displayed by Americans, may do much to cement the historic ties of friendship between China and the United States, while perhaps playing an important part in rendering conservative China more internationally minded.



Photo, Ewing Galloway

WHAT NEXT, JOHN CHINAMAN?
Will the Waters Off Hong Kong Be Ruffled by the Landing of the New-Style Clipper Ships From East of the Pacific?

Over Editor's Desk

This Week's Contributors . .

RANDALL GOULD, the Monitor's Shanghai correspondent, describes the problems that confront foreign air transport companies seeking landing places in China.

PAUL CREMONA is the Monitor's correspondent in Rome. Although Premier Mussolini holds several portfolios in the Italian Government, including that of Foreign Minister, he must delegate a great deal of the work to others. For that reason, Signor Suvich, about whom Mr. Cremona writes, is a much more important figure than his title of Undersecretary would imply.

G. H. DEMPSTER, a new contributor to the Weekly Magazine Section, has done an authoritative article about irrigation projects in the Nile Valley. It is an article that has been read and approved for its accurate reporting by high officials in the Egyptian Government.

ELEANOR N. KNOWLES was editor for two years of a trade journal going to owners and operators of tourist camps.

TULLY NETTLETON, the Monitor's Washington editorial writer, has written numerous articles for the Weekly Magazine Section. In "As Congress Assembles" (Jan. 2), he assessed the work before the present Congress, and now he glances back over the months of activity there.

CENTURION is a gentleman prominent in London journalism, and also well acquainted with affairs west of the Atlantic.

BRUCE BUTTLES, the Monitor's Los Angeles correspondent, contributed "Rainbow Over Hollywood" to the Weekly Magazine Section of April 3, giving readers advance warning of the tide of color in the films which is now upon us. This week he turns to another aspect of the amusement world.

LINGUIST, after being graduated from Oxford University, had the opportunity to travel extensively in Europe and make inquiries into minority problems.

HAVE NEATER HAIR
WEAR Blend-Rite
coiffure pins
THEY BLEND WITH YOUR HAIR

New, dull, *textured finish* makes these tight holding bob pins almost invisible in your hair. Look for them at your favorite store or write for free sample—specify black, brown, blonde or gray color.
STA-RITE HAIR PIN CO., Shelbyville, Illinois

THROUGH WITH YOUR WASH ALREADY? HOW DO YOU EVER GET DONE SO QUICKLY?
I USE RINSO. IT SOAKS CLOTHES CLEAN WITHOUT SCRUBBING OR BOILING ... SAVES ME HOURS OF HARD WORK
MAYBE SHE'S RIGHT... IT CAN'T HURT TO TRY RINSO. I'LL SEND JUNIOR TO THE GROCER'S FOR SOME NOW
I WISH I'D HAD SENSE ENOUGH TO TRY RINSO LONG AGO. JUST SEE HOW IT LIFTS THE DIRT OUT OF THE CLOTHES WITHOUT SCRUBBING OR BOILING
THE SUDS LOOK LIKE THEY'RE ALIVE, MOTHER
THAT AFTERNOON
NO WONDER I'VE BEEN HEARING A LOT ABOUT RINSO. IT GETS CLOTHES SO MUCH WHITER AND BRIGHTER THAN I COULD SCRUB THEM. THEY'LL LAST LONGER NOW, TOO
Rinso

RINSO gets clothes the whitest you ever saw—without scrubbing or boiling. Thrifty Rinso gives a lot of creamy suds—*even in hardest water*. This "no-scrub" method saves the clothes from being scrubbed threadbare—spares your hands. The makers of 34 famous washers recommend Rinso. Grand for dishwashing.

Tested and approved by Good Housekeeping Institute. Most women buy the BIG package.
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"I GET 5 NEW RECIPES IN *EACH PACKAGE!*"

This clever young housewife is never at a loss for new, delicious salads and desserts. She gets ever so many ideas from the different recipes in each package of Knox Sparkling Gelatine.

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Get a package of Knox Gelatine today and try this wonderful Tomato-Cheese Salad.

TOMATO-CHEESE SALAD

(6 Servings—uses only ¼ package)

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
1½ cups hot thick tomato soup
½ cup cream cheese or cottage cheese
1 tablespoonful onion juice
1 tablespoonful butter
¼ teaspoonful salt
½ cup mayonnaise
½ cup stuffed olives, chopped
½ cup cream or evaporated milk (whipped)

Put soup in double boiler, add cheese, butter, salt and onion juice (extracted by grating onion). Heat until cheese has softened. Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top of water, add gelatine to hot mixture and stir until dissolved. Cool, add mayonnaise, whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk and stuffed olives. Turn into mold that has been rinsed in cold water, and chill. When firm, unmold on lettuce and garnish with sliced olives. Serve with mayonnaise sprinkled with paprika. This salad may be chilled in tray of mechanical refrigerator.

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Photo from R. I. Nesmith and Associates

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE DANISH VILLAGE
A Tourist Camp of the More Elaborate Type.

. . Along the Roadside

(Continued from Page 5)

counters rugged characters, all with yarns to tell. All of which is educational as well as amusing to the visitor from across the continent.

It is, of course, accepted that the days of the comparatively primitive tourist camp are gone, but this is not entirely true. There will always be hundreds of thousands who have a dollar or less for a night's lodging, and many of the simpler places will continue a decided necessity. Operators with large and elaborate establishments are in many cases anticipating this need by offering two and even three types of accommodations.

* * *

Canada has set up standards under provincial government supervision, protecting their establishments from falling below a certain level, and the United States will follow shortly. Steps are under way in several states for much the same regulations.

Many millions who will use cottage establishments or auto courts are beset by the question of how to spot a desirable establishment at the end of a day's drive.

Of course, the first solution would be a list of them and their locations. There are such lists, but they are unfortunately valuable only from a location standpoint in most cases. They can picture little of the real courtesy that may be expected. Not that there is any secret about it, but because, between the time a guide is compiled and gets into the hands of a motorist, many establishments, that passed inspection six months or a year before, have changed hands. It is like trying to recommend a restaurant . . . anything may have happened since last you ate there. And vice versa . . . they may have been very much improved . . . the rule, rather than the exception, in many places.

These guides, however, can help in letting the prospective patron know just how large an establishment he is approaching, and what accommodations can be expected in the way of modern plumbing, food service, repairs for cars, and what prices will prevail.

Some of the oil companies have them for distribution, also automobile clubs, not to mention local associations and touring bureaus.

* * *

Another aid is following the many signs the more enterprising have erected along the roadsides. They are probably as good a criterion as anything, since many have been designed, if not actually painted, by the proprietors themselves, and reflect a fair picture of the mind behind the enterprise.

If the signs are poorly worded, crudely painted and generally unattractive, you can usually rest assured the place will have much the same unattractiveness. If the name sounds like a plug of chewing tobacco or a racing mare, then undoubtedly the place will have a rakish policy.

But if the signs are neat, well painted, regularly spaced and call attention to simple facts, such as good beds, modern accommodations, good food and the name sounds conservative and businesslike, it will probably pay you to turn in and look the place over . . . and that is meant literally.

As yet the custom prevails, formerly used when registering at a strange hotel . . . you asked to see the room before signing up, and a tour of inspection was made. This will be expected in the cottage camp, or motor court, and you will find the manager or attendant willing and eager to show you how cosy you will be by urging a peek into the bathroom or a punch at the comfortable-looking beds.

After sampling a few of these abodes of the highway, you will soon become expert in picking a satisfactory one almost the first try, remembering always that the farther west you go, the better accommodations can be expected, with no increase of price.

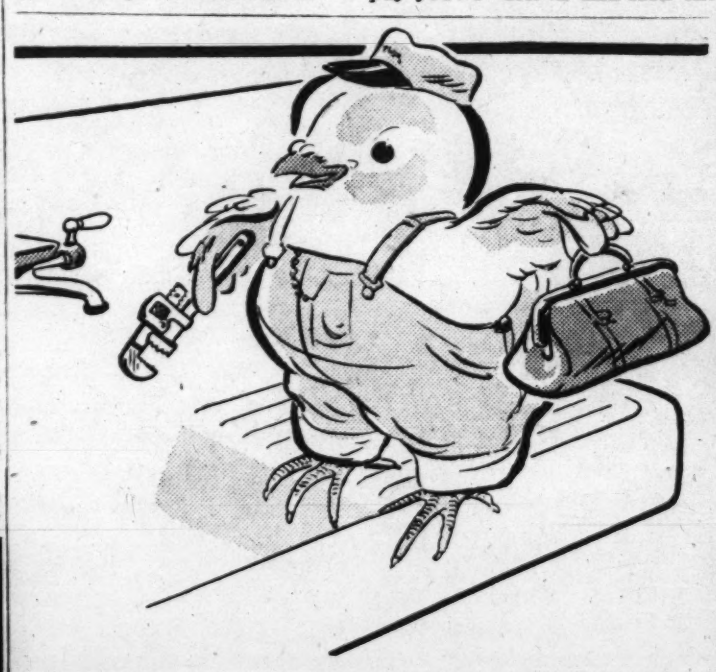
It is safe to estimate that at least 50 per cent of those making trips during the current season will stop at such places. New converts are being made daily, and the end is not yet.

Taking a jump into the future, if you are prepared to accept some predictions, you will find such accommodations on the edge of every aviation field. They will become just as much a necessity for private aviators as they now are for motorists.

A recent test made to determine the number of persons interested in a "flivver" plane priced at less than $1000 brought a response from more than 10,000. To keep pace with this trend, many farsighted managers of present cottage establishments have bought space adjacent to aviation fields, and not a few have started small building operations.

But let's not look too far into the future. Let's enjoy the ones now ready and waiting to serve today's motorist.

Happy touring!



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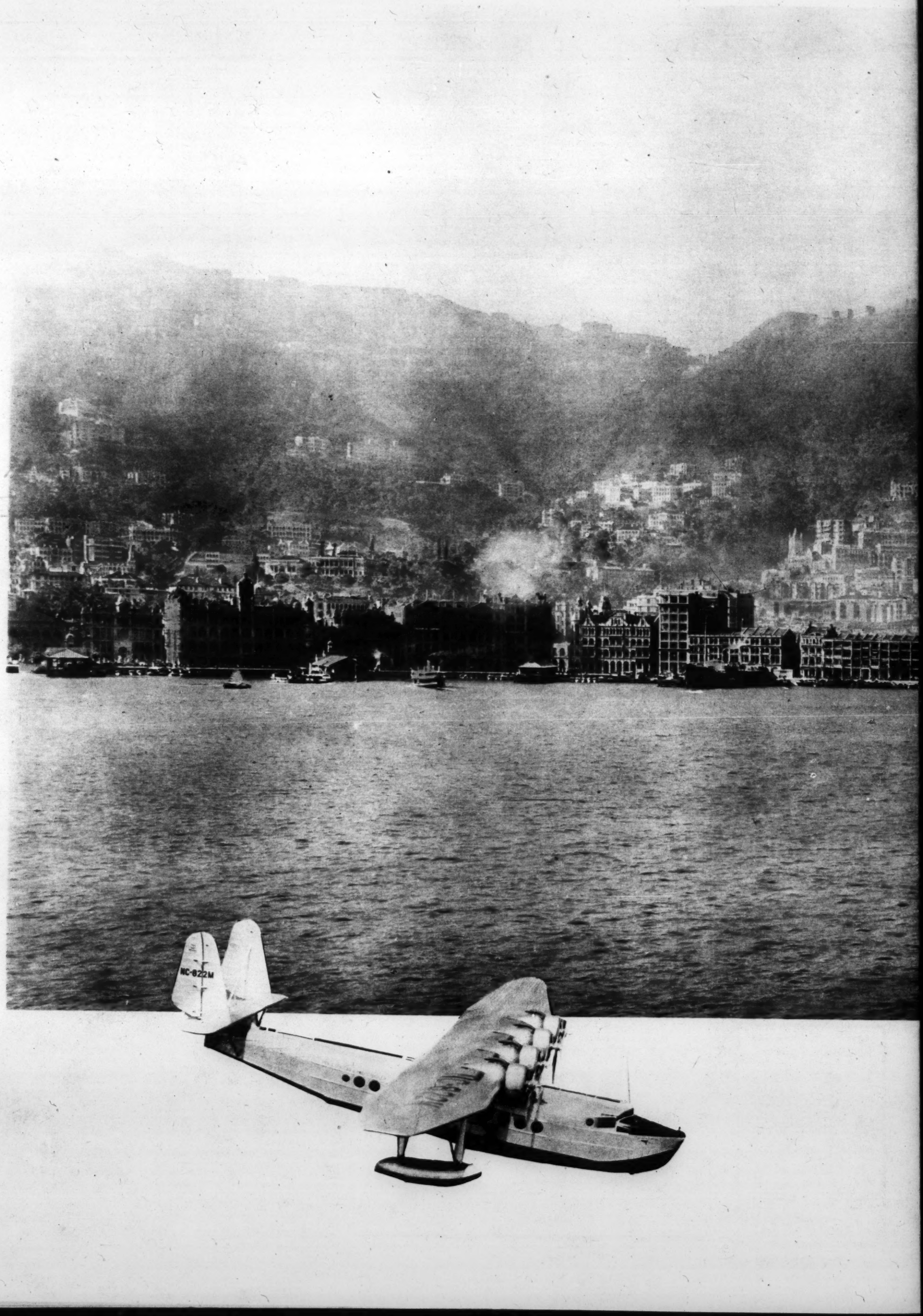
I'M PUFFED WHEAT
THE QUAKER
Puffed Pals-
THEY SOLVE THE BIG BREAKFAST MYSTERY AT THE SMITH'S
I'M PUFFED RICE
I UNDERSTAND BOBBY SMITH'S MOTHER IS MYSTIFIED BECAUSE HE WON'T EAT HIS BREAKFAST!
REWARD
LET'S GET ON THIS CASE P. W. IT'LL BE DUCK-SOUP FOR US!
GET BUSY NOW AND EAT YOUR BREAKFAST! I'M TIRED OF COAXING YOU.
WHEN I WAS A BOY, I WAS MIGHTY GLAD TO GET A BREAKFAST THIS GOOD, I'LL TELL YOU.
AW, LET UP, WON'T YOU MOM. I'M NOT HUNGRY THIS MORNING!
SAY, MOTHER, THIS CASE IS MADE TO ORDER FOR US. JUST TELL YOUR GROCER TO SEND QUAKER PUFFED WHEAT OR PUFFED RICE TODAY. THEN WATCH BOBBY GO FOR HIS MILK, FRUIT AND SUGAR!
SURE, MOTHER, IT'S BETTER THAN 1,000 WORDS OF COAXING! CRISP, CRUNCHY PUFFED GRAINS! KIDS LIKE THEM BETTER THAN CANDY!
OH, BOY! IS THAT GOOD! GEE, PUFFED WHEAT AND PUFFED RICE ARE SWELL!
WELL, BOBBY, WE CAN CERTAINLY THANK THE PUFFED PALS FOR SOLVING THIS BREAKFAST MYSTERY!
NOTHING TO IT, MOTHER WE SOLVE BREAKFAST PROBLEMS BY THE MILLIONS!

Here's the breakfast that beats *1,000 words of coaxing*

WATCH youngsters go for breakfast with a zest when Puffed Wheat or Puffed Rice is on the table! How they love the luscious, nut-like flavor of these whole grains, puffed to 8 times normal size!

With milk, sugar and fruit, this gay and lively cereal makes a gala breakfast. One youngsters love like candy! They eat without any urging. That's why we say, *One bite is worth a thousand words of coaxing!* Order today from your grocer! The Quaker Oats Company, Chicago.

QUAKER Puffed Wheat *and* Puffed Rice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